

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

POMOLOGICAL REALITIES.

PEAR CULTIVATION.

As I look around in every direction and see the number of fine farms, and the loads of apples, peaches, and plums that are annually sold in this vicinity, I really must express my astonishment and surprise, that our intelligent farmers do not pay more attention to the cultivation of that most delicious and profitable of all fruits—the pear. On each side of our country roads, we see orchards of apple trees, bending almost to the earth with their golden or crimson burdens, plums with their purple or yellow fruit peeping out amidst the luxuriant dark foliage, and peach trees literally breaking under their loads of luscious fruit, but when we ask where are the pears? both farmer and echo only answer—Where?

Quite a large number of farmers with whom I have conversed upon this subject, have advanced the opinion that pears will not repay the cost of cultivation; are too much trouble, and cost too much at the nurseries; but when the fact is generally known, that one person (MARTIN SMITH, of Tarrytown,) has sold during one season alone, Virgalieu pears to the amount of \$600, (six hundred dollars,) at \$4 per bushel, besides \$100 worth of Bartletts—all the produce of one acre of ground—I think the first objection will at once be done away with. I could mention several other instances, but will let this suffice for the present. The second objection may be easily obviated by preserving the seeds of any hardy pear in moist (not too wet) sand all winter, then sowing them in any rich spare corner of the garden in the spring, and the next season transplanting the young trees into nursery rows, where in one, or at the most two years, they will be old enough to be budded or grafted as the farmer may choose. I may here remark, that generally I consider budding preferable in many respects to grafting, as the operation is much more easily performed, can be done in the fall when one is not very busy, and if the buds should fail, the stocks can yet be grafted the following spring. As regards the scions or buds, if the farmer will purchase from any reliable nursery-man, one or two trees of those kinds selected to be cultivated, and keep them for stock trees to furnish scions or buds, he will find that in a few years he can have a valuable pear orchard at the expense of a few dollars.

When buying trees let me advise farmers to purchase their stock trees only from some well-known and old established-nursery, and not

from any of those unauthorized (so-called) agents, but in reality “tree peddlers,” who go about seeking whom they can “take in.” I have seen it stated by several Western papers, that such men are swarming throughout the whole length and breadth of this State, selling trees to the unwary “to order,” that is to say, writing the names of the kinds required, and tying them to any tree they happen to have near at hand. These tree peddlers travel the same road only once, for fear, I suppose, of becoming too well known and popular amongst their customers, whilst on the other hand the nurseryman is always on the same spot, and can be found, should any mistake occur which requires to be rectified. The pear does not require more culture than the apple; is a very long-lived tree, as is well proved by the old Stuyvesant pear tree yet existing in New-York, and which is over 200 years old; it generally takes up less space than the apple, and when well cultivated is much more profitable, if of a good kind. The farmer has no occasion to plant out all the new varieties, of the vast number of which some idea may be formed from the fact that the Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, at the last exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, exhibited 310 varieties. Let his richer amateur neighbor try all the new sorts and then report progress, and if any very superior and profitable varieties make their appearance, the farmer can reap the profit, as the agricultural journals will be sure to mention them. What we want for farming purposes are pears that are hardy, productive, and profitable; and six kinds will do as well or even better than six dozen, especially if these six are well selected. A good, strong, loamy soil, with a dry substratum, is what the pear most delights in; if too moist or wet, it requires draining. The standard trees—that is, the trees grafted or budded on the pear stock—should stand 25 or 30 feet apart, and one or two dwarf trees, of which I shall speak hereafter, may be planted between each standard.

I will name a few of the best varieties as far as I am able to judge, both from my own experience and from the judgment of some of our best fruit growers. At the late Fair in Saratoga, evening meetings or reunions were held, at which the comparative value of the different pears was discussed, and a selection of three kinds was recommended for general culture. The result was, that the Seckle received 6 votes; the Virgalieu also, 6; the Bartlett, 5; the Flemish Beauty, 2; and the Vicar of Winkfield, 1; thus recommending the Seckle, the Virgalieu, and the Bartlett, as the three best pears for general cultivation, and I must add that in this neighborhood they all succeed very well, excepting that the Virgalieu is sometimes apt to crack.

The Flemish Beauty is often very fine, but not to be relied upon as a general thing, and although as a winter pear, the Vicar of Winkfield received several votes, yet I am sorry to say, that its reputation here is but poor as a dessert fruit; it, however, bears abundant crops, and I have tasted and seen very good flavored, large, and fine specimens from Boston and Philadelphia; and could we grow them here to the same degree of perfection, I should be perfectly satisfied with it. I will here mention that about a year ago I met with a French pomologist, who positively asserted that the Vicar and Monsieur le Curé were not synonyms, but entirely different fruit, and pointed out a marked difference in the stems—one being straight and the other inclined—so that perhaps those I have seen here are of a spurious variety. I should like to see this subject settled, however, before recommending this variety to the farmer, and also whether it is only as a prolific and cooking variety it has been chosen, or from any excellent quality of the flesh.

The Winter Nelis is always excellent, and will keep until January; the tree is hardy, productive, and thrifty, and is as fine a winter pear as any I know of. The Easter Beurré, especially as preserved and ripened by Mr. D. T. CURTIS, of Boston, is truly delicious, and may be kept until very late. BARRY recommends this variety to be grown upon the quince. At the above meeting two votes were given for the Lawrence, a native pear, which is said to bear regular and abundant crops. As I have already mentioned dwarf pears, I will here explain that the term “dwarf” only applies to the tree, and the dwarfish habit is produced by either budding or grafting the pear upon the quince, which is of slower growth and less vigorous than the pear. Any laborer can make cuttings from a quince bush, and by planting these cuttings in a moist, shady situation, they will soon send out roots and form quince stocks, on which the pears intended for dwarfs can be budded.

These dwarf trees, if properly trained, do not take up much more space than a good-sized currant bush, and frequently bear fruit in two years from the bud. I have one dwarf Bartlett, 6 feet high by 3 feet in diameter, (although I must confess it is on a pear stock,) that bore this season 55 as large and fine pears as I should wish to see. I do not mention this as any thing extraordinary, but merely to show what may be done in the way of dwarfs. BARRY recommends the Glout Morceau, Vicar of Winkfield, and Easter Beurré, as pears best adapted to the quince stock, whilst Dr. WENDELL substitutes the Winter Nelis in preference to the Glout Morceau.

Should the farmer or the gardener desire to

plant more varieties, there are some few others that I could recommend; one or two trees of the Bloodgood would make a very good variety, as the tree bears early and regularly; the fruit is ripe in July or August, and is one of our best early pears. The Buffum is also a good, although rather a small pear; but as the tree is hardy, vigorous, and a prolific bearer, and the fruit ripens in September, I have no doubt it would meet with a ready sale. The Beurré d'Aremburg is an abundant bearer, a good keeping pear, as far as I have seen succeeds very well, and will prove worthy of cultivation. The Beurré Bosc ripens about the beginning of October, is a regular bearer and a very good fruit. The Beurré Diel, from specimens seen at my neighbors, I should also recommend; but it requires a warm soil, and is fit for use from September to December if gradually ripened in the house. The Dix is a very delicious native pear that ripens in October and November, but has the bad habit of not bearing fruit until it has attained the "years of discretion." The Doyenné Gris or Gray Butter is very delicious and rich flavored, ripens in October, and may be preserved several weeks. The Duchess d'Angouleme is a large and splendid fruit; one specimen I have seen weighed 25 oz., but it ought to be grown upon the quince. The Fulton is a small native pear of excellent quality; the tree is hardy and productive, but the fruit should be ripened in the house—ripe, October to November. The Harvard is also a native pear; the tree is hardy, productive and healthy. This is also a good market fruit, and ripe in September. Louise Bonne de Jersey, as a late autumn pear, is hardy and productive. Rostiezer is a small pear, but good, and bears full crops in September. Steven's Genessee and Onondaga, or Swan's Orange also promise well. I might enumerate several other varieties that also would be profitable.

While on the subject of the qualities of various pears, I must say, I firmly believe that if our farmers would only take the trouble to raise and test more seedlings, our native pear would be much more healthy, better adapted to our climate, and eventually supersede many of the foreign varieties, that almost always require to be acclimated before they succeed well. A West Indian friend, with whom I was conversing on this subject, mentioned that on his plantation it was customary to plant only the plumpest and largest seeds of the orange when a fine and sweet fruit was wanted, and that on the contrary, the lean and shrivelled pips produced only sour and poor oranges. Now, although I believe this to be against VAN MONS's theory, yet it sounds like reason, for when we want a good or high bred fowl, we invariably select the best and largest to breed from; otherwise we might with equal propriety take a lilliputian Bantam, and endeavor to improve (?) it by degrees until it acquires the bone and sinew of the Chittagong and Shanghai. Although, perhaps erroneously, I would recommend the farmer always to sow the finest and plumpest seeds, as the most likely means of producing the best seedlings. I have forgotten to mention two pears that also ought to be on every farm, viz., the Pound and the Black Worcester; for, although they are only baking pears, a baked or stewed pear makes a very acceptable winter dish on a farmer's table, besides being very pro-

fitable if kept for market. The Pound pear sometimes attains an enormous size, and I have at the present moment a specimen of this kind of pear that weighs 2 lbs. 1 oz., (33 oz.,) which was sent as a present from a Boston friend.

With regard to the weight of fruit, I will here mention, that the largest Beurré Diel I have received this year, weighed 16 oz., which is pretty large, although much larger have been grown. Urbaniste, weighed 9 oz.; Oswego Beurré, 8 oz.; Dix, 11 oz.; and Brown Beurré, 8½ oz. One of the best new-pears I have tested, (to my own taste,) is the Henckle from HOVEY & Co., Boston. The Beurré Beauchamps was also very good; but I should advise farmers to let these new kinds alone until, as I have before said, they have been tested by their richer amateur neighbors, who can afford the time, and pay more attention to them. Let those who wish for good crops and profit, keep to the Seckle, Bartlett, Virgalieu, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurré and Lawrence; or if they should wish to try experiments, let them buy the Vicar of Winkfield, or any of the others I have before mentioned. G.

Byrnesville.

THE AMERICAN HAND-BOOK OF ORNAMENTAL TREES. By THOMAS MEEHAN, Gardener, pp. 257; 75 cents. Lippincott, Grambo & Co. 1853.

THE little work before us supplies a want which has been created by the increased taste for the cultivation of Ornamental trees within a few years. Those who take a personal interest in the decoration of their country-seats, will be gratified at the appearance of a book which furnishes a condensed and practical guide, not only to the names of the individual species best suited to their wants, but is also plain and comprehensive in its directions for the propagation, planting, and treatment of trees generally. The subject of planting is treated in a scientific manner; the principles on which the practice is founded being clearly laid down, and exceptions to general rules satisfactorily explained. The best season for transplanting, has been the subject of much discussion, and great difference of opinion still exists on this question. In laying down definite rules in such disputed matters, reasons should in all cases accompany them, so that persons who hold opposite opinions may be induced to inquire more fully into the subject. Certain conditions must be complied with to ensure the growth of a tree when planted, and it has been shown that these conditions can be secured at any season of the year by care and precaution, while at some seasons, less attention is requisite. As a general rule the author prefers autumn planting, for which his reasons are given at page 35, in the following paragraph:

"In planting, the immediate object is to get a speedy formation of new roots or fibres; the best time to plant, then, will be when the earth is a few degrees warmer than the atmosphere, and when the elaborated sap is descending and active, and the tree itself least likely to suffer from excessive evaporation. That time is the autumn, at the fall of the leaf." Instances are cited where success has been attained at other seasons, and the cause explained. The author, while he has attended to scientific accuracy in the brief descriptions of the species and preserved a correct nomenclature, has made the former sufficiently popular to be understood by

the majority of intelligent readers, and has added to the botanical a popular name which is a valuable addition. To adapt these descriptions of species to the capacity of the general reader, is one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome in this branch of literature, as full botanical descriptions are of no service to such, while brief and popular ones, are of as little service to the botanist. The public have not as yet been conciliated with regard to "these hard names."

The volume before us is designed to place a correct knowledge of American ornamental trees in a convenient form within the reach of the amateur, and at the same time to furnish practical information coupled with scientific accuracy deduced from personal observation and study. The best authorities in nomenclature are taken as guides in that department, the rest is vouched for by the author and his personal friends. The collection of the late JOHN BARTRAM, now the property of A. M. EASTWICK, the richest in the country, furnishes the greater portion of living specimens referred to in the work. The author is already known to a large portion of the Horticultural public by his contributions to the periodicals of the day, and we have no doubt this addition to gardening literature will be received in the spirit in which it is offered.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST CONVERSATIONAL MEETING.—The first informal meeting of the Society for the discussion of horticultural topics, was held on Monday evening, Dec. 12th, at the Society's room, 600 Broadway; J. C. PARSONS in the chair.

Subjects. The Cultivation of Fruits, and the Cultivation of Roses in Pots.

Mr. P. B. MEAD made a few introductory remarks in explanation of the objects for which these meetings had been organized. He felt that the Society had not accomplished as much as it should have done in the diffusion of a knowledge of Fruit and Plant culture, and it was to supply such information that they had got up these meetings, which he trusted would be found useful to the public. He had prepared a brief essay on the cultivation of Fruits which, with their permission, he would read.

After the reading of the essay, a committee was appointed to prepare a list of Fruits for the vicinity of New-York.

The Cultivation of Roses in Pots was then taken up.

D. BOLL. The Rose and its treatment is a very extensive topic, and demands care and reflection to discuss it properly. Its propagation, the different methods employed, by cuttings, budding, grafting and seeds, should first be taken up; a great deal may be said about the treatment of cuttings, the proper time to graft, &c. Cuttings may succeed at almost any season of the year. Grafting is also performed at different seasons, generally in the spring, either on the stocks or roots. Seeds are sown early in the fall, as soon as ripe. The Rose, to succeed well, requires a rich soil, and different modes of treatment, according as they are intended for the green-house or out doors. It is very difficult to cultivate them properly in rooms, and it requires much experience and many trials to decide what is the best method, or the varieties best adapted for this purpose. I believe the number is very limited indeed.

Thos. Hogg, Jr. While Mr. Boll and I may agree on some points, we may differ in others, and new experiments are being tried from day to day. I believe it is the interest of all commercial growers that the public should know how to cultivate the plants they may purchase, so as to encourage their taste, which is checked by failure, and there should be no desire to keep their practice private. It is not an easy matter, however, to lay down directions which can be successfully followed out by amateurs, nor can they gain this information without practice, or by reading. It is well known that there is great uncertainty in the propagation of roses by cuttings; one lot of cuttings taken off the same plant and set out on the same day may succeed, while the other may fail, and no cause can be assigned for the failure. The best propagators often miss striking a lot of cuttings, no matter how carefully prepared and treated. Roses intended for house culture, should be kept in pots during the whole season, as the roots are injured by removal from the open ground. They seldom flourish so well as when kept in the pots, and if necessary shifted in August and proper soil supplied. There is some difference of opinion as to soils and manures. I believe the best is good turfy loam, kept six months to a year in the heap, the grassy sides being laid face to face in a square pile, and for use cut perpendicularly with the spade, mixed with a proper amount of sand, and a little well-rotted stable manure added. Rich loam has been proved sufficient without manure. The plants must be well established in the pots before they are taken into the house. Excess of fire heat is very injurious, and this is the cause of the difficulty experienced in dwelling houses. Plants which require a season of rest cannot flourish under this continued excitement to growth. Moisture is a very essential point to be attended to.

The less fire heat they are exposed to the better, and the more air and sun light they can receive during the winter season, without danger, the better. Roses intended for forcing should be established in pots, and not taken up from the open ground when about to be removed to the house. They should be carefully and closely pruned, with the exception of certain classes, such as the Banksian roses, which produce their buds on the lateral shoots of the old wood. The Bourbons require close pruning to produce good strong flowers in abundance. Winter blooming varieties are limited in number, and confined to *Hermosa*, *Agrippina*, *Madame Bosanque* and a few others. Insects are very troublesome and require to be closely watched. Spots or blotches appear on the leaves, and are caused by changes of temperature, and from water lodging on the leaves exposed to the action of the sun's rays. A proper amount of moisture in the atmosphere of the house is necessary. Roses drop their leaves from too much dry heat, and this is the cause of the difficulty experienced in keeping roses in rooms where the heat and moisture cannot be properly regulated.

M. Victor Motschulsky, Commissioner from St. Petersburg, mentioned as a means for destroying insects, an infusion of the nuts of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, and a powder made from the leaves of a plant indigenous to the Caucasus, called *Pyrethrum Caucasicum*; the powder is called *Poudre de Persée* or Persian powder, and destroys the insects effectually. A

friend of his who had 300 varieties of roses had used it with success. The plant is not generally known. The powder is dusted over the plant affected, and destroys the insects. The *Nux-Vomica* is slightly boiled and the infusion used.

Thos. Hogg, Jr., objected to these powders, since they injure the plants, and are not adapted for extensive use in green-houses. Tobacco after all, is the best remedy when properly used, but the best course is to lay the pot on its side and apply clear water against the foliage with a syringe.

P. B. Mead. I wish to offer a few remarks on the cultivation of roses in rooms. I agree with Mr. Hogg that plants for house culture should not be turned out of the pots, and but for the extra labor in watering them, I should never do so, even with plants for the green-house. They do not recover from the check before February or March. The best plan is to renew the compost in the fall, and the roots will soon start afresh. I need not detail, the treatment necessary for plants in rooms, as most of the members present belong to the profession. I have cultivated one Rose for 8 years in the house, without its ever being turned out, except in re-potting, and it has bloomed profusely throughout the each year. This is the *Fragoletta*, which I consider the rose best adapted for rooms. I have had several of the Teas and Bourbons do well, but I prefer *Fragoletta* to any other. In potting, all that is necessary, is, to remove the outside layer of soil, without breaking the spongioles or small roots, letting the ball become dry before shifting, when it will break away freely. Prune the plant well, by taking out all the dead wood. Place it in a cold room, which is better than a warm one if cold currents are avoided, as these cause the buds to drop when formed. This does not often occur with me. It is very important that a good list of roses should be selected for cultivation in rooms, and indeed we should have lists carefully prepared for all situations. I move that a committee be chosen to prepare a list of all the best roses against which no objections can be raised, both for rooms, green-house, and out-door culture.

Mr. A. Reed. If the list is to be confined to roses for cultivation in pots in rooms, it can be very easily made up, and any of those present engaged in the cultivation of roses could name them. Half a dozen, or a dozen at most, would include all. *Hermosa* is the best for the number of buds produced, and is a very good flower. *Belmont* is also a good variety. The *Common Daily* is another, *Lamarque*, *Saffrano*, and *Mad. Bosanque*, are also well suited for pots. *Fragoletta* has been named which is a good variety.

Thos. Hogg, Jr. The subject of roses in pots demands a few more observations. I have myself tried many varieties, which failed with all the care I could bestow. This may be attributed to various causes, such as the choice of soils or manures. The best kind of manure is a question of some importance. I have known cotton waste from factories to be recommended, and have tried it, but it did not prove very good. Perhaps it did not suit my soil. When heated it has a disagreeable odor. Old rotted stable manure is the best, with perhaps a little guano water applied.

D. Boll. Good strong wood is essential.—Without it there cannot be good flowers. To

produce this, the plants require air, and this was provided for by planting them out. If kept too much confined, the wood would be weak.—Some kinds require close pruning, such as the *Cloth of Gold* and *Lamarque* as well as the *Belmont* and others of the weaker growing ones.—Strong growers do not require so much pruning. Insects are very destructive. The Red spider is one of the worst, it soon spreads over the entire house if not checked. The Red spider is encouraged by a dry atmosphere and may be destroyed by syringing regularly. Mildew is another pest which results from damp. Sulphur has been found a useful remedy for both these annoyances, though it has a bad appearance on the plants.

P. B. Mead. I will state how I keep plants in rooms in the most healthy state throughout the year. I make a table, the width of the window, with a ledge around it a few inches high, and fill it up with sand which must be kept moist. The moisture rises and is condensed at night, and preserves the plants in a green and healthy condition. I have grown *Camellias* in this way, in a room where there was a fire, and they flourished and produced as good flowers as if grown in the green-house. Manure from an old hot-bed is the best for roses, as it contains more ammonia than any other kind. The table does not cause any dirt in the room, the floor may be kept clean and dry, and fire may be used without injury. I have kept plants in such a room when the thermometer stood 14° below the freezing point for four successive days and only lost a few leaves from the fuchsias. I darkened the room, excluding the sun's rays, and watered the plants with frosted water each morning, till the frost was all drawn out.

D. Boll. The subject has not been fully discussed yet, and I think it should be continued. There are 70,000 or 80,000 roses purchased in this city during a season, and it is important that the purchasers should learn how to treat them.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt. I have been much pleased with the discussion, and believe such meetings will be productive of benefit to the public.

After the appointment of a committee to prepare a list of Roses, the meeting adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN GERMANY.—NO. 15.

BY COUNT DE GOURCY.

Translated for the American Agriculturist from the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique.

For many years the town of Ketchemet, situated about fifteen miles distant, rented this property of the duke for about 51,000 francs. It was sub-let to the inhabitants in large lots. Thirty years ago the duke resumed possession, and since that time the most fertile portions have been divided into lots of one hundred and ten acres, and enclosed with thick locust hedges, so as to protect them against the high winds which often sweep over these immense plains of light soil. When it becomes necessary to clip these hedges, they take care only to cut a half at one time, so as to preserve a portion to break the force of the wind; the other half is not removed until the first has attained a sufficient growth to insure a good protection against the violence of the gales which so frequently lift the sand from the dry surface. The locust hedges grow with great vigor, except in the parts where the ground is more or less elevated, for so inju-

rious is drought to them, that they languish or die all around a spot where there is a rise of a few feet above the level of the surrounding soil. In these spots they have tried with success the plan of setting the plants in the bottom of a trench, so as to bring the roots of the locust nearer the subsoil, where a certain degree of moisture is always kept up. Lucerne also succeeds well here. The woods of this estate are the first that I have met with since I left Presburg. I was disappointed by not seeing some plantations of the Scotch Fir, (*Pinus sylvestris*.) They have, I was informed, been tried, but without success, since it is said they do not resist the dryness of the soil. But in the depths of large forests, where the drought could not be so great, I have not observed that they were any better. Attempts to raise resinous trees from seeds should be re-commenced, notwithstanding this first abortive attempt. I have seen none of the button-ball, one of the trees which succeeds best in sandy ground. All around where the sand has not been collected into heaps by the violence of the winds, or on hills rendered barren by dryness, the Canadian poplar and the White poplar of Holland, spring up and grow luxuriantly. These terrible drifts have destroyed 560 acres of Rye this year, by raising the sand and smothering the crop effectually.

The work is performed with the plow already referred to, called *Zugmayer*. Threshing machines brought from Vienna are apparently worthless, for they are never used. The reaping is done with a sickle. The reapers receive the fifth of the crop, both grain and straw, as compensation for their labor. The gathering in is done afterwards by the peasants of the vicinity, who bring their horses for this purpose. They receive as compensation one-eleventh part of the crop, grain and straw. These charges appeared to me exorbitantly high, and it would be very advantageous to use in such cases McCormick's reaper, which I have seen at Vienna, and good Scotch machines for thrashing the grain—they would soon save the price paid for them. The fields of this estate are submitted to a rotation, which embraces, the first year, spring vetches mixed with oats, manured; second, wheat or rye, but more commonly rye; third, potatoes without manure—the tops look well, without any appearance of disease—fourth, rye, with which is sown lucerne which lasts five years, or better, saintfoin, which will last three years. They take care to alternate these, to avoid the too frequent recurrence of the same plant on the same soil. A portion of the potato ground is cropped with maize for fodder, as well as for grain. A portion of that appropriated to the vetches is afterwards sown with millet for similar purposes.

The estate is divided into seven large farms, containing a total of about 21,000 acres, which may be classified in the following manner: Cultivated land, 14,350 acres; pasture and waste ground, 3300 acres; meadow, 1100 acres; woods, 2250 acres, and ground occupied by hedges and roads, about 300 acres.

The crops raised this year embrace rye, wheat, barley, oats, millet for seed, potatoes, maize cultivated for the grain, lucerne and saintfoin, vetches, and other fodder crops, grass and miscellaneous seeds, with natural pasture and some woodland. There is a large portion of the remainder in fallow, or thrown open to the cattle after

having produced a crop of rye or oats, both without manure; these pasture fields supply very little nutriment to the flocks.

Two hundred and eighty heads of families are employed and lodged by the year, but on account of the scarcity of lodgings a portion of these families are accommodated by placing two in a large room. These heads of families are separated into two classes, laborers and under-laborers. Each first-class laborer has the charge of one of the second class. Their wages is the same; they each receive 70 francs in money. Those of the first class have the use of a cow with the right of pasture, and an allowance of fodder during the winter; the manure of the cow belongs to the farm. The second-class workmen have no cattle, but are permitted to keep fowls and pigs. Each household constructs a shelter for its own animals, half under ground and thatched with straw.

Each family receives about 40 bushels of rye, and two *steres* of wood, with permission to gather dead wood from the forest. Each workman has a little garden, and a larger lot to raise their supply of maize, potatoes, cabbages for sour crout, and other vegetables. This lot is a portion of a field set apart for the purpose, the same field never being chosen two years in succession.

The unmarried sons of the first-class workmen constitute a large portion of the second class. When required, the females and children who can work, are employed and paid according to their strength. Every season day laborers from Galicia come to assist in haymaking and reaping. When they arrive, worn out with fatigue and hunger, it is a difficult matter for them to procure work immediately, but after a few months sojourn they become quite refreshed.—Their wages is about 18 cents per day with an allowance of meat, potatoes, millet, bread and brandy. One of them acts as cook for the others. The overseers of this estate though all Hungarians, commend the German laborers for their industry, while they do not extend this praise to the natives of Galicia and the Slavic workmen.

The stock of the farm consists of 10,000 sheep and 200 horned cattle, of which 60 are cows and 140 heifers. Some of these animals never enter a stable. In winter their hay and straw is scattered on the snow. The calves suck their dams as long as they have milk, but they suffer severely in winter from intense cold, and in summer from the drouth and heat which parches the grass, as well as from the flies which annoy them much; they grow so slowly that young oxen cannot be driven in the team before the age of 5 or 6 years. Two hundred and thirty oxen and twenty-four draft horses are kept on this estate. The breeding stables, not quite completed, contain fifty mares, twenty of which are of pure Arab or English blood, four stallions and thirty yearling foals. Including the young of various ages, the number of animals in the breeding stables amounts to nearly 200. The allowance of oats for a mare is 8 quarts, and for a foal four. The breeding stable is provided with a covered shed where the young horses are trained. The duke selects those of the young horses which are fit for his private use; the remaining ones are sold at Vienna. The groom who manages these stables—a Prussian by birth—has been here but two years; he also acts as

Veterinary surgeon for all the cattle of the estate.

On the Embellishment of Dwelling Houses and their Enclosures.

(Continued from page 228.)

LET me, for the illustration of my remarks, draw two pictures of scenes which are of frequent occurrence. When passing through a country village, we may observe on a slight elevation, a few rods back from the street, a plain square cottage. As it never was painted, the dark stone-color of its walls pleasantly harmonizes with the green lawn in front and on each side of the house. This is kept constantly shorn by a few cows, that are allowed to graze upon it after returning from pasture. No fence encloses this beautiful plat of verdure, which is shaded by three large trees. Beneath one of them is a well, with a plain unadorned curb. In the rear of the house a load of wood is neatly piled against the rugged stone wall. On the smooth shaven green around the house there is an absence of all litter. The fruit trees in the near orchard are thrifty in their appearance, and the branches which have been lopped from them are cut up for fuel, and thrown into a conical heap a few steps from the back door. The barn-yard is covered with straw, and gives evidence that some neat hand has been industrious with the hoe and the shovel. The cows and cattle are sleek and clean, and the pigs are neatly penned at the further side of the barn. A footpath winds along from the street to the front door, and another is seen in the rear of the house leading to the field or garden. There is neither paint nor whitewash any where to be seen; yet every beholder would point to the place as a pattern of neatness and comfort.

Let us now examine the other picture. A prim white fence surrounds the white painted house, enclosing a narrow strip of land on each side, which is crowded with exotic shrubbery. A graveled walk, half covered with knot grass, leads from the street to the front door. Beneath the shrubbery, the soil, which seems to have been dug up in the spring, has been planted with a variety of annuals, that grow in disorder, half concealed by a crowded assemblage of weeds. Flowers, weeds and shrubbery, briars, evergreens and faded stalks, are yellow with dust from the street. The rosebushes, which had once been trained against the verandah, have fallen down, and, in spite for the neglect they suffer, tear the dresses of women and children as they pass out of the house.

The stiff spruces and firs, that stand like sentinals at each corner, are as dusty as a soldier who has performed a day's journey over the highway. A dirty hen-coop and pig-sty, each with a prim white fence, blend their perfumes with that of the roses, the tiger lilies, and the hollyhocks, that show their dingy faces through the weeds and stubble. The grass around the house has rotted in a blackish semi-circle under the back windows, where the slops, apple parings and potato cuttings have been thrown out by the labor-saving housewife. Upon the shrubbery under the windows numerous threads and narrow strips of linen and calico are thickly suspended, like the long moss that hangs from the maples in our swamps. The enclosures, which must have been originally laid out and planted at considerable expense, resemble a dandy, who, having been suddenly overtaken by poverty, has continued to wear his costly garments until they are miserably soiled and ragged.

I do not suppose that the inmates of these finical and showy houses are less disposed to be neat in their habits than the inmates of houses of a more humble appearance. But it may be safely asserted that when a dwelling-house is surrounded by a mingled mass of flowers and shrubbery, its enclosures, without extraordinary painstaking, cannot be preserved in so neat a condition as one surrounded by a clear open lawn. I know that the practice of surrounding one's house with a fence enclosing a narrow yard, and of filling it with all kinds of shrubbery,

is so general, and is so generally regarded as an evidence of taste on the part of the owner, that many would deem it a sort of profanity to ridicule it. It is not the shrubbery so much as the manner in which it is kept, that is to be condemned.

It was not until after a good deal of reflection that I could explain the reasons why those situations were so pleasing, where the house stood upon an open lawn, unenclosed in front by a fence. These places have a certain agreeable picturesque expression, the cause of which was a problem not easy to be solved. I was at length convinced that it was an appearance of combined comfort, neatness, and freedom that gave them their interesting aspect. It is requisite, however, that such a place should be shaded by trees; otherwise its appearance is too bleak to be agreeable. There is likewise a pleasing moral expression about such a place that adds to its effect. An open space in front of the house suggests the idea that the owner is a liberal-hearted or humble-minded man, who is not afraid of vulgar intrusion. Fences should be built only for protection; and where no such protection is needful, it is a useless appendage, that serves to mar the pleasing effects of the whole scene. An elegant fence might greatly increase the beauty of a place, but would spoil its picturesque attractions, which are far more important—as the expression of the human face is of more importance than the ruffles and jewelry that surround it.

The appearance of adaptedness for pleasant retirement and seclusion is one of the qualities of a scene that renders it picturesque; and it is said that a fence or hedge-row in front of the inclosures would promote this appearance. I contend, however, that one's front yard is not the place for seclusion, which ought to be sought in the rear of the house, where any amount of shrubbery might be cultivated for this purpose. A fence or hedge-row, unless the house is on a ground more elevated than the street, serves to hide from view a great deal which is really laid out for observation. Most people decorate the outside of their houses for the public eye, and, whatever they may believe to the contrary, not entirely for their own. Other things being equal, they are best satisfied with those decorations which they believe will elicit the most intelligent approbation. It is idle, therefore to ornament one's dwelling, and then conceal it from view by a high fence or hedge-row. The greater number of the enclosures of houses, on a street where there is much travel, require some kind of a fence; but this should always be of open work, and as simple and as low as it may be to answer the purpose of protection.

It may be objected that a house looks bald without shrubbery, or something in the place of it. If it stands on a green lawn, shaded by trees, this baldness would not be so disagreeable to the eye as a crowded assemblage of bushes covered with the dust of the street. That tangled confusion, which is so delightful in the wild pastures, may be perfectly disgusting immediately about one's doorstep. But this baldness, which is truly desirable to avoid, ought to be relieved by a honeysuckle, or some kind of climbing plant, trained over each door. Vinery does not conceal from sight either the house and its proportions or its enclosures, and a few festoons over each of the porches, if more could not be properly kept, would be sufficient to produce the desired effect. Let the house stand as far as practicable from the street; let the trees be so far from the house as not to hide it, and have likewise ample room to extend their branches; let the house standing on a clear open lawn, be tastefully ornamented with vines, in such a manner as to improve the architectural beauty which it may possess, and the whole place would have a charming effect on the mind of every beholder.

A profusion of beautiful ornaments, even if they were as easily procured and as cheaply maintained, are not to be preferred to good picturesque effects, whenever the latter are prac-

ticable. In a crowded street they cannot be obtained, and here therefore is the place for ornamental architecture. Just in proportion as the beautiful is sought, expense must be lavished. The most desirable picturesque effects, on the other hand, are compatible with plainness and simplicity. They may also be maintained with comparatively little expense. Beauty is more complicated, more luxurious and more costly. Picturesque effects, however, require a higher exercise of the faculty of taste. Any body who has money enough can make a beautiful and showy house, by means of sculptured and architectural decorations. He can do the same with his enclosures. By a confusion of sculpture, and a variety of flowers geometrically arranged, he may produce very dazzling effects without one particle of genius. But one must be possessed of the true genius of a painter, to make such an arrangement of the house and outbuildings, grounds, trees and shrubbery, as, without any great lavishment of money, to produce that indescribable charm which shall delight every eye. We see but very few such places, for the reason that nearly all who build houses ape one another, and never think of any thing save the gratification of their vanity, which most generally consists of a desire to be thought wealthy. Of the few such model places that are to be seen, the most are the result of accident. It is by carefully observing these, and tracing to their source the agreeable sensations felt on beholding them, that we can learn the principles on which the picturesque effects are founded. An exact imitation of the model must be equally pleasing; but as designs must be made to suit different situations, we cannot transfer the genuine charms of one place to another without thoroughly comprehending the true and secret causes of the pleasure they give to the spectator.

In conclusion, I will repeat that it seems vastly more important to strive after these picturesque advantages in the style of our dwellings and their appurtenances, than to seek for a showy or ambitious style of architecture. It is of but little importance whether a house be Gothic or Grecian, Swiss or Italian, English or American in its style, provided it be justly proportioned, and destitute of meretricious ornaments, and the grounds and outbuildings be so arranged as to render the situation pleasing to the eye. How beautiful soever a house may be, we may surround it with such decorations as shall cancel the whole effect of the fine style of its architecture. Too much stress has of late years been placed on mere architectural ornaments. Seek propriety in the style of a house and let its beauty consist rather in its proportions than its ornaments. Let it be made attractive by a tasteful and expressive laying out of the grounds, and you will have done what will yield the most lasting satisfaction to the owner, the occupant, and the public in general.—WILSON FLAGG, in *Hovey's Magazine*.

HAY vs. GOLD.

It has ever been our opinion that the ultimate prosperity of California, or any other State, must be influenced more by its adaption to agricultural pursuits, than by any or all the gold mines that have been, or may be found therein. There can be no sort of doubt but that the greatest source of wealth which California possesses is found in the rich valleys, table lands, and mountain slopes so graphically described by FREMONT, and now so ably noticed by Mr. KELLY. When these resources are developed, as they will be very soon, the gold diggings and quartz rock will sink into comparative insignificance. Look at it. It is said that the yield of gold from the California mines for the current year will reach the enormous sum of fifty-five or sixty millions of dollars! an enormous sum, truly; and yet we venture to say that the value of the hay crop alone of New-York, will fully equal it. Six counties of that State produced in 1850, 800,000 tons of hay, which at \$7 per ton, is

\$5,600,000. This they do year after year, with a gradual increase, and yet how few are seen rushing to the meadows of Oneida, Jefferson, Chenango, Delaware, Chautauque, or St. Lawrence.

The wheat and corn fields of Ohio produce annually more dollars than the gold mines of California. Yet there is no noise made about it; and, instead of thousands rushing to them in the hope of growing suddenly rich, thousands have been fleeing from them in search of gold—gold—gold.

We hazard nothing in saying, that had the emigrants to California, since the discovery of gold there, gone instead to the rich lands of our Western States, they could have produced double the amount of all the gold dug from the mines of that El Dorado. The capital necessary to place a man in working condition in the California mines would have settled him comfortably on an eighty acre lot in Iowa, in a good cabin, with a team, farming utensils, provisions, &c., and insured him, instead of a chance for a little gold, the certainty of an independent position for life, without the sacrifice of home, friends, health, morals, and indeed all that men should esteem valuable in life.

Thank heaven, the "gold mania" is in its decadence, and the time is near when it will be seen and known that every ounce of gold dust, dug from the California mines costs twice its market value.—*Ohio Farmer*.

TO HEAD A REARING HORSE.—Whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward; if the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spurs and whip two or three times severely. The horse will not perhaps, be satisfied with the first defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist him, &c., as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be much more easily subdued than on the former occasion; in fact you will perceive him to quail under the operation.—*British Sportsman*.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.—Taking the last census as the basis of a calculation, there is at this time about six hundred million dollars' worth of live stock in the U. S. Their value exceeds that all the manufacturing establishments in the country, and also exceeds the capital invested in commerce, both inland and foreign.

GOOD CORN.—T. Barb, living four miles northeast of this place, tells us he has taken from one acre of his corn field 110 bushels. This, we presume, is about as good a yield of corn as is generally found in any country. Little Wyandot is hard to beat for a good many things. Success to our farmers.—*Wyandot Pioneer*.

GREAT CORN—PICKAWAY vs. ROSS.—We are informed by Mr. Robert H. Lansing, Secretary of the Ross County Agricultural Society, that Mr. John P. Barger raised on a field of eighty acres an average of one hundred and twenty bushels of corn to the acre, and sold to Mr. Enos Prather at that average. Can any body beat that?—*Scioto Gazette*.

Yes-sir-ee! Old Pickaway can beat it all to pieces! Dr. P. K. Hull raised one hundred acres of corn on Mr. Ezra Florence's farm, on the Darby bottoms, in this county, which averaged one hundred and thirty-six bushels to the acre, and G. B. Dresbach, Esq., of this city, took it at that average.—*Circleville Watchman*.

Miscellaneous.

INVOCATION TO THE NEW YEAR.

BY TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless, coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shades of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

THE DEATH OF GRIMES' HEN.

BY MICHEL STEINHOPPER.

At last the speckled hen is gone—
That hen of hens the best;
She died without a sigh or groan,
While in her downy nest.

Through summer's heat and winter's snow,
For ten long years she lay,
At noon and eve, old Grimes an egg,
But none the Sabbath day.

She had a nest behind the door,
All neatly lined with hay;
Her back was brown, and speckled o'er
With spots "inclined to gray."

Though fourteen years of age almost,
She still looked young and hale—
And like Job's turkey she could boast
One feather in her tail.

The neighbors' fowls did all agree
She was a good old soul;
She sometimes roosted in a tree,
And sometimes on a pole.

When'er the rain came pelting down,
And thunders' deadful roar,
She hid herself in Grimes' hat,
Until the storm was o'er.

She lived a plain and honest life—
No higher wished to rise,
She flew at neighbor Sampson's wife,
And scratched out both her eyes.

She never deigned the barn-yard beau,
His face to look upon,

And loved but one, whose long shrill crow
Was heard at early dawn—

An aged cock, who oft had told
His descent with a sigh,
From one that crow'd when he of old,
His master did deny.

When poor old speckled closed her eye,
He jumped the fence and cried—
He bid the poultry all good-bye,
And then laid down and died.

Kind reader now we'll drop a tear
To Grimes' speckled hen;
It is too true, we ne'er shall look
Upon her like again.

WINTER.

SLOWLY, thickly, fastly, fall the snow-flakes—
like seasons upon the life of man. At the first,
they lose themselves in the brown mat of her-
bage, or gently melt, as they fall upon the broad
stepping-stone at the door. But as hour after
hour passes, the feathery flakes stretch their
white cloak plainly on the meadow, and children
the door-steps with their multitudes, covering it
with a mat of pearls.

The dried grass tips pierce the mantle of
white, like so many serried spears, but as the
storm goes softly on, they sink one by one
to their snowy tomb, and presently show
nothing of all their army, save one or two strag-
gling banners of blackened and shrunken daisies.

Across the wide meadow that stretches from
my window, I can see nothing of those hills,
which were so green in summer; between me
and them, lie only the soft, slow-moving masses,
filling the air with whiteness; I catch only the
glimpse of one quaint, and bare-armed oak, loom-
ing through the feathery multitude, like a tall
ship's spars breaking through the fog.

The roof of the barn is covered, and the leak-
ing eaves show dark stains of water, that trickle
down the weather-beaten boards. The pear
trees that wore such a weight of greenness in
the leafy June, now stretch their bare arms to
the snowy blast, and carry upon each tiny bough
a narrow burden of winter.

The old house-dog marches stately through
the strange covering of earth, and seems to pon-
der on the welcome he will show, and stalks
again to his dry covert in the shed. The lambs
that belong to the meadow flock, with their feed-
ing ground all covered, seem to wonder at their
loss; but take courage from the quiet air of the
veteran sheep, and gambol after them, as they
move sedately towards the shelter of the barn.

The cat, driven from the kitchen door, beats
a coy retreat, with long reaches of her foot,
upon the yielding surface. The matronly hens
saunter out at a little lifting of the storm; and
eye curiously with heads half-turned their sink-
ing steps; and then fall back with a quiet cluck
of satisfaction, to the wholesome gravel by the
stable door.

By and by the snow flakes pile more leisurely;
they grow large and scattered, and come more
slowly than before. The hills that were brown,
heave into sight—great rounded billows of
white. The gay woods look shrunken to half
their height, and stand waving in the storm.
The wind freshens, and scatters the light flakes
that crown the burden of the snow, and as the
day droops, a clear bright sky of steel color,
cleaves the land, and sends down a chilling wind
to bank the walls, and to freeze in the storm.
The moon rises full and round, and plays a joy-
ous chill over the glistening raiment of the
land.

I pile my fire with clean cleft hickory, and
musing over some sweet story of the olden time,
I wander into a rich realm of thought, until my
eyes grow dim, and dreaming of battle and of
prince, I fall to sleep in my old farm chamber.

At morning, I find my dreams all written on
the window, in crystals of fairy shape. The
cattle one by one, with ears frost-tipped, and

with frosty noses, wend their way to the water-
ing place in the meadow. One by one they
drink, and crop the stunted herbage, which the
warm spring keeps green and bare.

A hound bays in the distance; the smoke of
cottages rises straight towards heaven; a lazy
jingle of sleigh bells wakens the quiet of the
high road and upon the hills, the leafless woods
stand low, like crouching armies with guns and
spears in rest; and among them, the scattered
spiral pines rise like banner-men, uttering with
their thousand and one tongues of green, the
proud war-cry—"God is with us."

But the sky of winter is as capacious as the
sky of spring—even as the old wander in
thought, like the vagaries of a boy.

Before noon, the heavens are mantled with a
lead gray, the eaves that dripped in the glow
of the sun, now tell their tale of morning's
warmth, in crystal ranks of icicles. The cattle
seek their shelter, and the few lingering leaves
of the white oaks, rustle dismally, and the pines
breathe signs of mourning. As the night dark-
ens and deepens the storm, the house-dog bays,
and the children crouch in the wide chimney
corners, and the sleety rain comes in sharp
gusts. And, as I sit by the light, leaping blaze
in my chamber, the scattered hail-drops beat
upon my window, like the tappings of an OLD
MAN'S cane.—*Author Unknown.*

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BOYS;

OR HOW HE SAVED HIS FRUIT.

"The severest punishment I ever received."
This, Mr. Editor, was the closing remark of a
venerable and respected friend, when giving me
an account, a few days ago, of one of his boyish
pranks in Old Boston. I wish I could tell the
story as he tells it; but it is so good, and in my
opinion, teaches so admirable a lesson to us all,
that I venture to hope it may find a place in
your pages, even in the shape in which I shall
attempt it.

My old friend, raised in Boston, brought up
and nurtured within the shadow of Old South,
was, in his younger days, like most other boys,
considerably addicted to the consumption of
ripe fruit, and not very keenly perceptive of
the laws of *meum* and *tuum*, in obtaining it. I
will not stop to inquire whether this weakness
he inherited direct from our first parents; it is
sufficient that my friend was completely under
its influence, that even the fine fruit of Mr.
BOWDOIN'S garden was no exception to those
agrarian notions which the boys of the town
applied to all the fruit on the peninsula.

Mr. BOWDOIN'S garden then occupied an area
which is now covered with brick, mortar, and
paving stones. It was defended by a wall, the
altitude of which was considered by the whole
school as one of their prime grievances. A
portion of this wall, however, had become
somewhat ruinous, a breach was reported prac-
ticable, and half a dozen chosen boys were se-
lected for the attack. My old friend was one of
the number, the appointed time was between
one and two P. M., when it was conjectured
that Mr. B. and his family would be at dinner.
The stormers assemble—the breach is carried
in gallant style, and stomachs, pockets, trousers,
and even shirt-bosoms are quickly filled with
the forbidden fruit. A triumphant retreat is
already anticipated, but as the little band draws
near to the breach—horror of horrors!—it is
discovered to be in possession of a sturdy ser-
vant-man of Mr. B., supported by a huge bam-
boo, and retreat by any other pass is out of the
question. Stomachs, probably, remained in
statu quo, but all other engines of transport
are quickly relieved of their burdens—the in-
vaders draw nearer to the breach, intending to
make a rush; but are informed by the sturdy
guard, that "Mr. BOWDOIN is in the parlor, and
wishes to see the young gentlemen."

Flight is in vain, and with palpitating hearts,
our heroes march, in single file, towards the
house, the servant-man and the bamboo cover-
ing the rear. The posse was met at the hall-
door by the good Mr. BOWDOIN, who made them

a most courteous and friendly bow, welcomed them to his house, and invited them to walk in and sit down. They were ushered into the parlor, where two or three young ladies were employed at needle-work, presented with much form, and treated with abundance of bewitching smiles. An inner door was now opened, and Mr. Bowdoin conducted them into the drawing-room, where two elderly ladies were sitting. Here a still more ceremonious introduction took place. The ladies were all kindness—the lads were requested to be seated—a bell was rung—a servant appeared—cake, wine, and fruit were ordered by Mr. B. On the return of the servant, Mr. B. rose, filled the wine glasses, and handed them round, most kindly pressing the youngsters, and insisting on their partaking of the good things—entertaining his reluctant guests all the while with declarations of his great happiness at the honor done him by their visit—inquiring their views as to the war then raging in Europe—what they thought of the growing power of Bonaparte—what part they supposed the Archduke Charles would take in the political ferment of the day, etc., etc.

This amusing scene lasted nearly an hour, the ladies and the good Mr. B. appearing to vie with each other in attentions to the now conscience-stricken marauders. At length Mr. B. pulled out his watch, and said, "My good young friends, I regret that I have an appointment. I should have been happy to prolong this visit. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again. Meantime, my boys, at any time when you will favor me with a call, the garden and orchard are entirely at your service, and my man JAMES has orders to help you to any fruit you may desire." With these words the boys were dismissed, with many bows and shakes of the hand. "Oh," said my good old friend, "'twas the severest punishment I ever got, and I never robbed an orchard since."—*Boston Transcript.*

A YOUNG HERO.—In the *Madison (Ind.) Daily Argus*, Dec. 1, we find the following account of the martyrdom of an American boy—a youth of whom our nation may be proud—who died because he would not tell a lie:

A case of moral heroism exceeding that imputed to KNUD IVERSON, occurred in Marquette County, in this State, a little over a year ago, the facts of which were established by judicial investigation, and were related to us by Judge LARABEE, who presided at the trial.

A beautiful, fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, about nine years of age, was taken from the Orphan Asylum in Milwaukee, and adopted by a respectable farmer of Marquette, a professor of religion, and a member of the Baptist persuasion. A girl, a little older than the boy, was also adopted into the same family. Soon after these children were installed in their new home, the boy discovered criminal conduct on the part of his new mother, which he mentioned to the little girl, and it thereby came to the ears of the woman; she indignantly denied the story to the satisfaction of her husband, and insisted that the boy should be whipped until he confessed the falsehood. The man—poor, weak bigot—impelled by a sense of religious duty, proceeded to the task assigned him, by procuring a bundle of rods, stripping the child naked, and suspending him by a cord to the rafters of the house, and whipping him at intervals for over two hours, till the blood ran through the floor, making a pool upon the floor below; stopping only to rest and interrogate the boy, and getting no other reply than "Pa, I told the truth—I cannot tell a lie," the woman all the time urging him to "do his duty." The poor little hero, at length released from his torture, threw his arms around the neck of his tormentor, kissed him, and said, "Pa, I am so cold," and died. It appeared in evidence, upon the trial of this man and woman for murder, that the child did tell the truth, and suffered death by slow torture rather than tell a lie. The age of heroism and of martyrdom will not have passed till mothers cease to instil holy precepts into the mind of

their infant offspring. The man and woman who murdered this angel child are now in the penitentiary at Waupun, to which they were sentenced for ten years.

THE BABY'S COMPLAINT.

Now, I suppose you think, because you never see me do any thing but feed and sleep, that I have a very nice time of it. Let me tell you that you are mistaken, and that I am tormented half to death, though I never say any thing about it. How should you like every morning to have your nose washed up, instead of down? How should you like to have a pin put through your dress into your skin, and have to bear it all day till your clothes were taken off at night? How should you like to be held so near the fire that your eyes were half scorched out of your head, while your nurse was reading a novel? How should you like to have a great fly light on your nose, and not know how to take aim at him, with your little, fat, useless fingers? How should you like to be left alone in the room to take a nap, and have a great pussy jump into your cradle, and sit staring you with her great green eyes, till you were all of a tremble? How should you like to reach out your hand for the pretty bright candle, and find out that it was way across the room, instead of close by? How should you like to tire yourself out crawling way across the carpet, to pick up a pretty button or pin, and have it snatched away, as soon as you begin to enjoy it. I tell you it is enough to ruin any baby's temper. How should you like to have your mamma stay at a party and you as hungry as a little cub, and be left to the mercy of a nurse who trotted with you up and down till every bone in your body ached? How should you like, when your mamma dressed you up all pretty to take the nice, fresh air, to spend the afternoon with your nurse in some smoky kitchen, while she gossips with one of her cronies? How should you like to submit to have your toes tickled by all the little children who insisted upon "seeing baby's feet?" How should you like to have a dreadful pain under the apron, and have every body call you "a little cross thing," when you couldn't speak to tell what was the matter with you? How should you like to crawl to the top of the stairs, (just to look about a little,) and pitch heels over head from top to the bottom?

Oh I can tell you it is no joke to be a baby! such a thinking as we keep up! and if we try to find out any thing we are sure to get our brains knocked in the attempt. It is very trying to a sensible baby, who is in a hurry to know every thing, and can't wait to grow up.

FUTURE HOUSEKEEPERS.—We some times catch ourselves wondering how many of the young women whom we meet with, are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who eye them so admiringly have persuaded them to become their wives.

We listen to those young ladies of whom we speak, and hear them not only acknowledging but boasting of their ignorance of all household duties, as if nothing would so lower them in the esteem of their friends as the confession of an inability to bake bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment. Speaking from our youthful recollection, we are free to say that taper fingers, and lily white hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eyes, and we have known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young Miss to appear rather interesting than otherwise. But we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rugged experiences, that the most loving, romantic and delicate people must live on cooked or otherwise prepared food, and in homes kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all the practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for the husband to sit and gaze at a wife's taper fingers, or for a wife to be looked at and admired, does not make the pot boil or put

the smallest piece of food in the pot.—*Writer Unknown*

WIFE, MISTRESS, LADY.—Who marries for love takes a wife, who marries for consideration takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and its friends, a lady for the world. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will accommodate you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick, your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and join parties with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, and your lady your debts. If you are dead, your wife will shed tears, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning.

The following recipe is furnished in answer to a special request, by one of the best housekeepers in our acquaintance, and we think it will be found worth a whole year's subscription, especially to all our lady subscribers, of whom our books show not a few. "Mrs." and "Miss," are by no means uncommon prefixes to the names on the wrappers of our papers. This by the way; here is the

RECIPE FOR WASHING.

Take half a pound brown soap, cut into small pieces, and dissolve in one quart of water; while warm add two tablespoonfuls of turpentine and the same quantity of alcohol.

Prepare the clothes by soaking over night in tepid water, (cold will answer but is not as good.) Wring them out, shake well open, lay them in the tub with the most soiled parts uppermost. Have ready a kettle of boiling water, to which add the above mixture in the proportion of one tea-cup-ful to each tub, (if the clothes are much soiled add a little more,) and pour over the clothes; cover them with the ironing blanket, or some other heavy covering, and let them remain until cold enough to wash out; throw them from this into the first rinse; blue and hang out. Should the water become cold before all are washed, heat again. All colored clothes may be washed in the suds, but not flannels as the turpentine shrinks them. Our girl puts her clothes scalding before breakfast, and lets them remain until all her house work is done, by which time they are cold enough to wash.

BAKED HAMS.—Most persons boil hams. It is much better baked, if baked right. Soak it for an hour in clean water and wipe it dry, next spread it all over with thin batter, and then put into a deep dish with sticks under it, to keep it out of the gravy. When it is fully done, take off the skin and batter crusted upon the flesh side, and set it away to cool. You will find it very delicious, but too rich for dyspeptics.

A GOOD SENTIMENT.—"I am rich enough," says Pope to Swift, "and can afford to give away a hundred pounds a year. I would not crawl upon the earth without doing a little good. I will enjoy the pleasure of giving what I give, by giving it alive, and seeing another enjoy it. When I die," he added, "I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, if there was a wanting friend above ground."

"ILLUSTRATED WITH CUTS," said a young urchin, as he drew his pocket-knife across the leaves of his grammar; "Illustrated with cuts," reiterated the schoolmaster, as he drew his cane across the back of the young urchin.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, December 28, 1852.

THE subscriptions of very few of our readers expire with the close of the year, and we need not call upon them to renew. There are, however, many of their neighbors who are accustomed to subscribe for some periodical at this season, and we ask those who can recommend the *American Agriculturist* to others, to do this especially at the present time. Some of your neighbors have never taken an agricultural paper, and others are not yet alive to the value of a *weekly* periodical of an elevated character. A little effort on your part, which will cost but a little time, may induce several of these persons to become subscribers, and while they will be benefited by this course, you will also be benefited in return by the increased intelligence of those around you.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

WE have a host of friends among our readers all over the country, who would no doubt delight in giving us some token of their regard, at this annual season of gifts, were they so near us as to make it convenient. We will suggest a plan by which they can do this without cost. The most acceptable present we can receive will be a new subscriber from each one who now takes our paper. May we not ask each of our subscribers to remember us in this way? One new subscriber from you, and you, kind reader, will double our present list, and give us increased facilities for adding to the interest and permanent value of *your* paper. Some of you can send us a dozen or twenty new names, and thus make up for those who are unsuccessful in getting any new ones.

THE NAMES ARE COMING IN.

WITHIN a few days we have received several hundreds of *new* subscribers. To those who have been active in producing this result we return our sincere thanks. Our readers may depend upon our renewed and increased exertions in the future. We aim at nothing less than making the *Agriculturist* unequalled for its variety of *sound, practical* information.

REMEMBER THAT SON, BROTHER, OR FRIEND AT A DISTANCE.

MAKE him fifty-two presents in the form of a weekly periodical, and each week he will be reminded of you as he receives his paper. You can do this by sending his name to this office with the same amount as you have paid for your own paper. If you are the member of a club, you can add other names to the club, and the paper will be sent to any office you may direct upon the same terms.

ORDER SPECIMEN COPIES.

ANY person who may wish to send a specimen paper to a friend, can do so without losing his own paper, by forwarding the name to us, and we will send any one number indicated without expense. We wish every farmer in the country to see a copy of our paper, and will be obliged to those who will send us in lists of names of those to whom we can forward specimen copies.

ON account of the Holidays, the Cattle Markets for this and next week are held on Tuesday, instead of Monday as is customary. In order to give reports of these for the current week, we are obliged to go to press one day later, and mail the present and next number on Wednesday instead of Tuesday evening.

SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC ON FIRE!—On another page will be found a description of the ship GREAT REPUBLIC, but as we go to press this noble structure is in flames, with no hope of saving the ship, or any part of the valuable cargo on board, the stowage of which had just been finished, preparatory to hauling out and sailing on this day. She was the largest merchant ship ever constructed, and was an ornament to our country, and the pride of every American citizen.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—These popular vocalists have commenced a series of Wednesday evening concerts at the Tabernacle. We listened to them, for the twentieth time at least, on Thursday evening last, and with no lessening of the pleasure we have enjoyed so often during the last dozen years, as our path has crossed theirs in various parts of the country. Their music comes from the heart, and reaches the hearts of their always large audiences. There is in all their songs a chasteness, as well as a beauty and benevolence of sentiment, which finds a pleasing response in every listener. Their voices were developed and toned amid the healthful exercises of the good old farm in their "mountain home," a place admirably calculated to strengthen the muscular frame, and to give vigor and energy to the whole man, physical, moral, and intellectual. Long may the HUTCHINSONS, the farmer's sons, continue to enjoy that popular favor, of which they have engrossed so large a share for many years past.

For the American Agriculturist.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am grateful to you for your article on this subject; it will be useful to thousands, because the subject is so important, and is treated so plainly. Why don't those who write for the people, write with the like plainness? Let the sentimental authors indite so as to please their sentimental readers, who seek for idle amusement instead of rational information; let dealers in hocus pocus, who seek to tickle the ear rather than to improve or satisfy the mind, mount to the clouds in their balloons of misty words and bubble-like ideas; but let the honest common sense man, who writes for the farmers, write so that common sense people may understand him. Why annoy the people with long-wordy articles, speeches, and books? It is not the multitude of words, but the ideas which are really valued now-a-days; for he is foolish who would search a bushel of chaff for a grain of wheat. Still, some will talk,

"Ye gods! how they will talk!"

and some are silly enough to listen to their hurdy-gurdy noise. Why call sheep "the woolly people," information on fruit trees "a dissertation on the science of pomology," and why call salt "chloride of sodium?" The writers most admired use a plain and familiar a, b, ab, sort of style? they do not,

"With words of learned length and thundering sound
Amaze the gaping rustics standing round."

I do not pretend to be a critic; I am only an old farmer, and my object is to entreat every one, who wishes to do us plain farmers good, first to understand his subject, and then treat it

plainly, and briefly, and honestly, so that each and all of us may profit by it, and live to bless him.

But to return to what I set out with. There are some points on which please give us a little more information, in regard to phosphate of lime.

How small should the bones be broken? How many quarts of the liquid will a bushel of broken bones produce? How many quarts of liquid, made into powder in the way you state, should be added to say 20 bushels of fine, dry earth or dung? How many bushels of such compound should be used to the acre? Upon what crops and soils has it the best effect? Whether should it be sown and harrowed in with the seed, or sown after the seed has sprung up? What *valuable* results of its use to crops have come to your knowledge?

I mean to try it; for I think we farmers should ourselves be reasoning experimenters, and not remain clod-hoppers for ever.

Yours, respectfully,

Waukesha, Wisconsin, }
Nov. 30, 1853. } THOMAS JOHNSTON.

The finer the bones are broken the better. Where a bone mill is at hand it is better to grind them; but our article was designed for those who are not thus situated. The coarser the bones, the longer time, and the more stirring will be needed. Sometimes large bones will not be fully dissolved during an entire year, while a few hours or days at most is sufficient for dissolving those finely ground. We recommended to pour off for use the liquid which contains the portions already dissolved, and to leave the undissolved portions to be subjected to the newly added acid.

We purposely avoided giving any definite rules as to the quantity of liquid, &c., because these are unnecessary, and only serve to render the process more difficult. After preparing the liquid, with two or more measures of water to one of the acid, put in all the broken bones you can punch into it. You can easily estimate about how many bushels of bones have been dissolved in a given quantity of the liquid. From two to five bushels of bones may be used to the acre as an experimental trial. Some soils require much more than others. A large or smaller quantity of muck or earth, according to its dryness and richness, may be used for absorbing the liquid. It is better to use at least a cart-load or more for each bushel of bones, as the phosphate will thus be more finely divided. It may be applied broad-cast on the surface at any time, or it may be plowed or harrowed in; but it is preferable to put it as near the seed as possible, for a much less quantity will in this case be required to produce an immediate effect. If it is well mixed with a large quantity of muck or other divisor, a handful may be put into the hill in direct contact with the seed.

On some soils almost all crops have been benefitted by applying this fertilizer. Theoretically the grain crops should be most benefitted, but in practice the most marked, paying results, have thus far been obtained from its application to turnips. During the past season, a friend of ours obtained a very good crop of corn from a poor sandy soil, by putting into each hill with the seed a handful of muck mixed with the liquid super-phosphate of lime.

Although this fertilizer has been often tried with favorable results, yet there are needed a great number of experiments, before precise practical rules for its use can be laid down with any degree of certainty. We hope every one

making experiments will make them systematically, and communicate the results to others. We invite those who have made recent experiments, as well as those who may hereafter make them, to send us minute details of their processes, and the results, whether favorable or otherwise. An unfavorable result is just as important and useful to the public, as a favorable one.

POTATOES IN FROZEN GROUND.

A SUBSCRIBER renewing his subscription, closes his letter with the following remarks:

Your correspondent, P. S. BROKAW, on "the potato rot," has advanced a new idea. He says, "Some, not practically acquainted with raising potatoes, may think they will freeze in the ground, but we know the ground will draw the frost out without injuring the potato, etc." This, I believe, is contrary to the opinion of practical farmers generally. That potatoes will keep in the ground through the winter, and be even better, both for cooking, and for seed in the spring, than those kept in the cellar or in pits, I have proved to my entire satisfaction, but that the frost had penetrated them and been extracted by the soil, I never could believe. Did we all know the ground would draw out the frost without injury to the potato, we should dig only what was wanted for fall and winter use, leaving the rest of the crop to be taken out in the spring.

I supposed such tubers as withstood the winter had escaped entirely, and that only in protected spots they could survive, where the snow covers the ground during the severest cold weather. This is a subject worthy to be investigated, and as you have asked for the experience of others, we shall look for more facts on this subject.

Yours truly,

J. W. BRIGGS.

West Macedon, N. Y. Dec., 9, 1853.

The name "Springfield" is in a fair way to become synonymous with a Grand National Show. The success of the National Horse Exhibition at Springfield, Mass., has aroused the citizens of the western Springfield to look to their laurels, as the following, which we clip from an exchange, will show:

GRAND NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW, FOR 1854, AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—A large meeting of the citizens of the county was held on the 25th of November, and it was resolved to hold a "Cattle Fair" at this place on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of September, 1854. The premiums will amount to about \$5,000, and will be open to all the world. Ample and beautiful grounds will be prepared, and arrangements will be made to accommodate all who come, without extra charges. This matter is to be carried out on a grand and liberal scale, so as to induce the bringing of the finest stock in the world together.

An address is being prepared, to the citizens of the United States, showing the reasons and advantages of holding the "Fair" here. The excitement about the matter is high here; another meeting is to be held on the third day of December, to complete the arrangements. Huzza for the Cattle Fair of 1854.

COLORING BUTTER.—A correspondent of the *Dollar Newspaper*, after referring to the practice of coloring butter with "foreign drugs," &c., gives her own practice, which, although not quite agreeing with our theoretical notions on the subject, are so strongly vouched for, that we give her own process, which is as follows:

For every ten pounds of butter take at least five middling-sized orange carrots, (and let them be orange, which may be known by their deep yellow pith,) wash and grate them, adding half-

pint of water or milk, and let it soak over night. When you commence churning, strain it through a thick cloth, and pour it in with your cream, and you will have new yellow butter with an agreeable flavor, equal to October butter, to say the least, provided your cream is in good condition.

It is needless to say that I, together with many of our best dairy women, invariably make use of the orange carrot during the winter, and our butter finds a quick sale in all our Eastern markets; even our great butter buyers, who are picking up every pound of butter as soon as it comes from the churn, request us to do it, stating, as a reason, that their customers like it better.

As for the "yolk of eggs," I think if Mr. "Exchange Paper" would conclude to exchange the yolk of eggs for the orange carrot, he would like the change.

THE SAME "OLD HOUSE KEEPER."

North Cambridge, Vt., 1853.

TWO OF THE BOYS.—Two boys residing in the vicinity of this town, named William Ross and John Castor, both of whom are less than eighteen years of age, a few days since, husked and cribbed 169 bushels of corn, tied and shocked the fodder of the same, in one day, between daylight and dark. This is an extraordinary day's work, and it will take pretty old boys to beat it.—*Holmes County Whig*.

PROVINCIAL LIBERALITY TO AGRICULTURE.

THE English Provincial Parliaments have passed some very liberal acts for the encouragement of agricultural pursuits within their respective provinces. The parliament of New-Brunswick voted two hundred pounds, we think it was, (\$800,) to each county in the province, which was to be expended in introducing a good stock horse of such breed as the Agricultural Society should deem most suitable to improve the breed of horses in said county.

This was a noble appropriation, and the result will be that New-Brunswick will in a few years be well filled with the best breeds of this noble animal.

We do not know in what manner all the counties have expended this money;—some of them united together and sent an agent to England; others sent agents into the States and into Canada, to select from horses in those sections. We have seen it stated in some of our exchanges, that Mr. Cumming, Veterinary Surgeon of St. John, was sent out to Great Britain for the purpose of selecting horses for some of the counties. He purchased eight stallions, three of which died during severe weather on their passage out. The five which have arrived, are as follows:—two Clydesdales—one four years old, sixteen hands high, weight 1436 lbs; the other sixteen and a half hands high, weight 1600 lbs; a Hunter, four years old, fifteen and a half hands high; a Cleveland Bay, four years old, sixteen and a half hands high; a Suffolk Punch, four years old, sixteen hands high, weight 1700 lbs.—*Maine Farmer*.

BUTTER.—ITS PRICE AND WASTE.—Those who are compelled to pay the existing high price for this necessary article, may have the satisfaction of knowing that although it is scarce and dear in this part of the Union, it may be found piled up in mountain loads at San Francisco, where it sells for about half the cost and charges incurred in shipping it from our markets! A San Francisco paper for November 15, in an article exposing the stupendous folly of our Eastern merchants in flooding California with commodities that will not sell, informs us that the stock of butter now in market has already reached the enormous amount of five and a half millions of pounds! Yet the Eastern traders continue to send to that place from 8000 to 15,000 firkins per month—the consumption for that time being only 9000, and we may expect next spring

to eat reimported California New-England butter.—*Courier*.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

SATURDAY was the last day for the reception of the cattle and other stock to be exhibited at the ensuing annual show of the Smithfield Club, and during the day all the avenues leading to the King-street Bazaar was literally blocked up by the continuous arrival of vans and other vehicles from the termini of the various railways, containing specimens from all parts of the United Kingdom.

There can be no doubt whatever that, whether regarding in point of numbers, or the beauty and symmetry of the animals, the ensuing show will by far outrival all its predecessors. In the cattle classes especially the improvement is manifest, and it is believed that as a whole the show will be one of the finest exhibitions of cattle which ever took place in this country.

Amongst the contributors are his Grace, the Duke of Richmond, (the president of the club,) the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Portman, Earl Ducie, Lord Walsingham, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Yarborough, Sir J. V. Shelfey, Bart., Mr. Harvey Combe, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. Jonas Webb, the celebrated sheep-breeder, &c.

The show on this occasion is divided into 31 classes, of which 19 are appropriated to cattle, 9 to various specimens of sheep, and 3 classes to pigs.

The implement galleries of the bazaar are literally crowded with machinery, and not the least interesting objects in this department are the spacious and handsomely-arranged stands of Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Co., the seedsman of the Royal Society, which boasts of the patronage of the Queen and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and which appear to exhibit a sort of peaceful rivalry, in the exhibition of the produce of the soil of each, between England and the sister country. Some splendid specimens of corn, barley, and other grasses have been added to Messrs. Gibbs' stand, encased in neatly gilt frames, and have a very pleasing effect.

The Royal Dublin Society occupies a very prominent position, comprising stands No. 96, 97, and 98; and it is gratifying to find this time-honored society of the sister country coming forward in competition with the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to show to the British public the capabilities of produce by Ireland.—*Mark Lane Express of Dec. 5th*.

THE SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.

As our readers may be curious to know how their flour and grain are carried to a distant market, we have thought it might gratify them to learn something of the largest vessel afloat used for the purpose. We make up the following account of the Great Republic from a notice of her in the *Journal of Commerce*, and having just spent some time on board in a thorough examination, we can attest to the general correctness of the *Journal's* description.

Her length is the sixteenth of a mile. As she is seen from the wharf, the beauty of her proportions is such, that her extreme length can scarcely be truly estimated. It is only by comparing her with the largest ships within her neighborhood, that her size becomes apparent. The Constellation, one of our largest packet ships, lies near her; she carries seventeen thousand barrels, but appears quite small in comparison with the Great Republic. The Great Republic is of five thousand tons' burthen, and can carry forty thousand barrels of flour, which at the present rate of freight to Liverpool, would give an aggregate of \$35,000 gross for a single voyage out. Twenty-three thousand barrels of

flour are already engaged. She is loaded and unloaded by means of a steam engine stationed upon the deck, which can be removed into a huge long boat, constructed to be used as a propeller in the Tropics, by which the Great Republic will be towed in calms. The engine is also expected to be used in hoisting sails. This is a new step in the industry of the world. On land we have a steam engine that digs and loads; it is called, in compliment to the most effective worker with a spade, (the Irishman,) a "Steam Paddy." We drill for blasting, by steam. Tunnels also are made with steam engines. To these valuable instruments of labor, may now be added the "Steam Tar," which works with great efficiency, and will never "strike" for an increase of wages.

The Great Republic is a great curiosity, and should be visited by those who have the opportunity to do so. She will remain in port about a fortnight. It will cost those who go on board a shilling, which will be devoted to some charitable purpose. A large sum was realized from that source in Boston, and doubtless will be here.

Our principal object in writing this notice, is to announce that about forty boys will be taken out on the voyage, if those of a proper character shall offer. About fifteen have already been engaged, and they are cheerfully at work on board the vessel. Among them is a young Georgian just out of college, who has a plantation in his native State. A son of Commodore Gregory has also enlisted in the service. A library of about 500 volumes has been procured for their use on board. They will be under the direction of a teacher, and will have apartments by themselves, and thus avoid the contaminating influences of the forward cabin. Pay, to the extent of six or eight dollars per month will be allowed, enough to furnish clothing. None under about sixteen years of age will be taken. It seems to us a good opportunity to learn the art of seamanship. After reaching Liverpool, the Great Republic will sail for Australia, the new gold region of England. She will probably, before reaching home, make a voyage around the Globe.

The Great Republic is of 4,558 tons register, and full 6,000 tons' stowage capacity, and the owner has built her entirely upon his own account, and will sail her too. She is 325 feet long 53 feet wide, and her whole depth is 39 feet.

She has 4 complete decks. The height between the upper and spar decks is 7 feet, and between each of the others, 8 feet.

The ship has 4 masts, the after one named the spanker mast, which is of a single spar; the others are built of hard pine, the parts doweled together, bolted and hooped over all with iron. The bowsprit is also built and hooped in the same style, and the topmasts and jib-booms are of hard pine. She has Forbes's rig, and is square rigged on the fore, main, and mizen-masts, and fore-and-aft rigged on the spanker mast. The main yard is 120 feet square, and the lower maintopsail yard 92 feet. Excepting these, all the other yards above are alike on the fore and main masts, and the lower foretopsail yard is of the same dimensions as the crossjack yard, and all the yards above are alike on both masts.

POTATO PLANTER.—Alex. Anderson, of Markham, C. W., has invented an improved potato planter. His machine has an endless apron at the bottom of a hopper, which is provided with a series of apertures, which receive the potatoes and carry them to the discharge spout, through which they fall into the furrow at equal distances apart—these apertures also conveying those potatoes which are too large for seed, to a knife at the bottom of the hopper, where they are cut into pieces of suitable size. The inventor has applied for a patent.—*Scientific American*.

IMPROVED HARROW.—W. B. & G. M. Ramsay, of South Strabane, Pa., has taken measures to secure a patent upon an improved harrow, the

nature of which consists in constructing a harrow of three separate parts or squares, and so arranging them, that one of their diagonal lines will run parallel to the line of travel, and the other transversely thereto, so that greater breadth of sweep is secured than with a harrow composed and jointed, as is common in these implements. One of these harrows is on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and has attracted considerable attention. G. M. Ramsay, the assignee, is at present residing in this city.—*Ibid.*

THE AGES OF ANIMALS.

AMONGST domestic animals the age may be judged of by the presence, absence, or change of certain organs in the body. The age of the horse is known principally by the appearance of the incision teeth, or, as they are technically called, the nippers. In cattle with horns, the age is indicated more readily by the growth of these instruments than by the detrition and succession of the teeth. The deer kind, which shed their horns annually, and in which, with the single exception of the reindeer, they are confined to the male sex, have them at first in the form of simple prickets without any branches or antlers; but each succeeding year of their lives adds one or more branches, according to the species, up to a certain fixed period, beyond which the age of the animal can only be guessed at from the size of the horns and the thickness of the burr or knob at their roots, which connects them with the skull. The horns of oxen, sheep, goats and antelopes, which are hollow and permanent, are of a very different form, and grow in a different manner from those of the deer kind. These, as is well known, consist of a hollow sheath of horn, which covers a bony core or process of the skull, and grows from the root, where it receives each year an additional knob or ring, the number of which is a sure indication of the animal's age. The growth of the horns in these animals is by no means uniform through the whole year; but the increase, at least in temperate climates, takes place in Spring, after which there is no further addition till the following season. In the cow kind the horns appear to grow uniformly during the first three years of the animal's life; consequently, up to that age they are perfectly smooth, and without wrinkles, but afterwards, each succeeding year adds a ring to the root of the horn, so that the age is determined by allowing three years for the point or smooth part of the horn, and one for each of the rings. In sheep and goats the smooth or top part counts but for one year, as the horns of these animals show their first knob or ring in the second year of their age; in the antelopes they probably follow the same rule, though we have very little knowledge of their growth and development in these animals. There are very few instances in which the age of animals belonging to other classes can be determined by any general rules. In birds it may be sometimes done by observing the form and wear of the bill; and some pretend to distinguish the age of fishes by the appearance of their scales, but their methods are founded on mere hypothesis, and entitled to no confidence.—*English Encyclopædia*.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FAT CATTLE.

NINE of the eleven head of fat cattle exhibited last summer in Forty-second st., near the Crystal Palace, were bought by James Irving, of Washington market, for \$1,900, and butchered last week, with the following results as to weights:

No. 1, which he named after Gen. Wm. H. Angel, of Jefferson County, N. Y., who is the largest cattle feeder in the State, weighed, dressed, 2,178 lbs. This, we believe, is four pounds heavier than the great ox Washington, killed six years since. The Pennsylvania ox weighed 1,388 lbs.

No. 2, named after Capt. Charles Walter, of Cleveland, O., a son of the largest man in this

State, resident in Jefferson County, weighed 2,066 lbs.

No. 3, which he named after George Buck, of this City, weighed 2,024 lbs.

No. 4, named after Gardner T. White, son of "Old Tom," known throughout the country as a cattle drover, weighed 1,930 lbs. This was the "Poughkeepsie Steer," so much and so justly admired for his great beauty of form and fatness.

No. 5, named in honor of Silas Wright, weighed 1,860 lbs.

No. 6, named George W. Jenkins, weighed 2,008 lbs.

Nos. 7 and 8, 'the Twins' weighed 1,800 and 1,880—3,680 lbs.

"The Old Cow"—the fattest beef ever butchered in this City, dressed 1,460 pounds. She was nineteen years old, and mother of thirteen calves. This beef was a sight upon the stall and attracted a great deal of curiosity. The lean parts were as tender as a young heifer, but the meat was generally too fat for human food. The average weight of the beef of these nine cattle was 1,915 pounds. Their description we have heretofore given. The cow was Durham, and the others grades of that stock.

Three other cattle, exhibited in Thirty-ninth st., called the "Stoddard Calves," we have also described heretofore. They were named Superior, Erie, and Niagara; were grade Durhams of perhaps quarter blood, raised in Erie County, and aged six, seven, and eight years—all from one cow. They were purchased by Knapp & Ryno, of Washington Market, for somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000. Niagara died a few days since of excessive fatness. His carcass yielded 1,044 pounds of rough tallow.

Superior and Erie were butchered, and the meat sold on Saturday, at 50 and 75 cts. a pound in Washington Market. The beef of the first weighed 2,127 lbs, and the rough tallow 262 lbs. The other beef weighed 1,934 lbs., and tallow 350 lbs. The meat was beautifully marbled and fine grained and tender. Upon the same stall was a veal from Dover Plains, Dutchess County, which weighed 502 lbs. The calf, alive, weighed 688 lbs., and was six days over six months old. He cost them \$70.

There were a great many other fat beeves butchered for Christmas, and it was a general remark of the old marketmen, that they had never seen so much good meat in market at one time. There was one porker in Washington Market which weighed over 1,000 lbs.; but the greatest of all the sights of eatables was in the poultry line. It is not probably exaggerating to say that one man had ten wagon-loads on, under and over his stall at one time. The crowd of purchasers was such all the morning at Washington Market as to indicate most forcibly the necessity of better accommodations.—*Tribune of Dec. 26.*

THE SHIP-WORM.—Destructive as the ship-worm unquestionably is, nevertheless its services could ill be dispensed with; though a devastator of ships and piers, it is also a protector of both; for were the fragments of wreck and masses of stray timber, that would choke harbors and clog the waves, permitted to remain undestroyed, the loss of life and injuries to property that would result would far exceed all the damages done and danger caused by the teredo. This active shell-fish is one of the police of Neptune—a scavenger and clearer of the sea. It attacks every stray mass of floating or sunken timber with which it comes in contact, and soon reduces it to harmlessness and dust. For one ship sunk by it a hundred are really saved; and whilst we deprecate the mischief and distress of which it has been the unconscious cause, we are bound to acknowledge that without its operations, there would be infinitely more treasure buried in the abysses of the deep, and more venturesome mariners doomed to watery graves.—*Westminster Review*.

SECURE the approbation of the aged and you will enjoy the confidence of the young.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

"Give us this day our daily bread."

The editor of the *Musical World* narrates the following strange incident which happened while he was living in Germany. In the neighborhood of Vienna, there dwelt a young peasant woman, who supported herself by the cultivation of vegetables, which she disposed of in the Vienna market. She inhabited a small house, attached to which was her vegetable garden. Young as she was she had been married; but her husband had died, leaving her a little girl, who was just old enough to run about and play with other children in the neighborhood. The mother was still handsome, and desirous of a second marriage. About this time, there was visiting her a young man for whom she had conceived an affection, and whose proposition of marriage she was now beginning impatiently to await. But no proposal was made. A dark thought finally crossed the young woman's mind that there must be some obstacle in the way, and that this was, in all probability, the child. An unnatural struggle of jealousy took place, which resulted in a fearful determination—she would make away with the child. Beneath her house was a deep cellar, where she occasionally stored her vegetables. Taking her child by the hand one day, she led it down stairs, and, thrusting it inside, closed the door, locked it, and hurried up stairs. The same evening her lover came; they sat, chatted together, but no mention was made of the little absentee.

The next day, after a desertion of twenty-four hours, the mother went softly down and listened at the door. The quick ear of the child caught her mother's step, and she implored her to take her out of the dark place—she was so cold and very hungry. No answer was returned, and the mother crept quietly up stairs. In the morning the lover came again. They took supper together, and passed a social evening. After the second twenty-four hours had passed, the mother made another visit to the child. Again the little sufferer heard her, and with feeble voice begged for a crust of bread—only one crust of bread. This pulled a little upon the mother's heart, but her purpose was fixed.

Another day passed. The mother went quietly down stairs and listened. All was silent. She softly opened the door—the child lay dead. Taking the body swiftly up stairs, she laid it upon a bed; and immediately making a great outcry, called the neighbors together, telling them that her child had suddenly died. And so it seemed. The day after there was a funeral. The child was lying in the coffin, strewn with flowers, brought by the little playmates in the neighborhood, who had come to attend the funeral of their lost favorite.

The procession moved towards the quiet *Gottesacker*, (God's acre,) where was to be planted this little seed of an immortal flower. A clergyman was in attendance. The mother stood looking down upon the grave, over which the holy man was repeating with solemn voice—"Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread—" A piercing shriek, and the mother fell with a groan to the earth. Looking wildly around her, she then, in gibbering accents, related to the shuddering throng at the grave, the very deed her own hands had committed. She lived not long after. Crazed and smitten by the hand of God, she miserably died—a signal instance of retribution, and a startling lesson upon the words *Give us this day our daily bread*.

YOUNG AMERICA.—"My son," said a doting father, who was about taking his son into business, "What shall be the style of the new firm?" "Well, governor," said the one-and-twenty youth, looking up in the heavens to find an answer, "I don't know; but suppose we have it John H. Samplin and Father." The old gentleman was struck with the originality of the idea, but could not adopt it.

FOLLOWING THE LEADER.—A letter writer, who sends jottings forth from Cincinnati, tells the following story as one that actually occurred in that city: "A very amusing incident occurred on Walnut street the other day, illustrative of the natural instinct of one sheep to follow another. A small drove was coming up the street, and when they arrived opposite the Gibson House the foremost made a rush to go into an alley, but a man suddenly coming out, somewhat frightened the sheep, and it deviating slightly from the true course, darted into a fancy lamp store followed by the whole flock. The crowd, eager to witness the sport, instantly blockaded the door, so that there was no mode of egress for the unceremonious visitors, and as said lamp store was too contracted to suit their peculiar notions, and wishing to regain their liberty as speedily as possible, they saw no other means of escape but through the window. One of them made a break, and leaped clear through the show-window upon the pavement, demolishing in its progress, glass-ware, china, &c, with an alacrity truly praise-worthy. The crowd immediately fell back from the door, and allowed a free passage, but every sheep jumped through that hole in the window."

THE WRONG HORSE.—An Irish girl residing with a family near this city, was ordered to hang the wash clothes on the horse in the kitchen to dry. Her mistress shortly after, found a very gentle family horse standing in the kitchen completely covered with the different articles that had been washed that day. Upon interrogating, the reply was, "Och to be sure, ye told me to hang the clothes upon the horse in the kitchen, and the baste is the kindest I ever saw, shure."

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced the past week from 25 to 31½ cents per bbl. Wheat a corresponding rise. Rye is firm; Oats about the same; while Corn has fallen 2 to 3 cents per bushel. Clover Seed has given way ½ cent per lb. Pork, a decline of 18½ to 25 cents per bbl. Cotton has advanced again fully ½ to ¼ cent per lb. Other Southern products no variation.

Money is a trifle easier; but high rates still prevail outside of the banks, and are likely to for some time yet to come.

Stocks more buoyant.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

From the Mark Lane Express, Dec. 5th.

WHETHER prices are to go lower will depend mainly on the deliveries from the growers and the supplies from abroad. The former are likely to be good during the present month, and rather a large quantity of Wheat is still on passage from Russia, which, with what may come forward from America, will perhaps suffice to cause a temporary excess of supply over demand; but we see no reason to alter the opinion which we have on former occasions expressed, viz., that no permanent or important fall in the value of Wheat can be calculated on during the winter months. What may take place in the spring we cannot pretend to foresee, but the probability is that the deficiency in our own crop will then have made itself felt to an extent not yet anticipated, and that the increased importations, which high prices are sure to draw, may fail to produce much influence on prices.

Notwithstanding the comparatively high value of bread, and the numerous strikes in the north, the consumption does not appear to have diminished—the fact is there are no cheap substitutes, and the poorer classes probably eat more bread in years like the present, than when articles of food are moderate. The consumption of meat, &c., is economized, and a larger portion of their weekly receipts is expended in the pur-

chase of the staple article. Under these circumstances a small falling off in the imports would soon tell upon stocks; and though the quantity of foreign Wheat and Flour is considerable at several of the principal ports on the coast as well as in London, we are inclined to think there will not be much left in warehouse in the course of two or three months.

The reports from most parts of the kingdom speak favorably of the progress made with Wheat sowing. The seed has in general been got in tolerably well, and a larger breadth of land has been cultivated than usual. This may tell on prices next autumn, but cannot have much influence before.

We have this week conversed with several farmers on the subject of the yield of the Wheat crop during the present time, when treshing is in full progress—a favorable period to obtain definite information. The result of our inquiry has been to satisfy us that the deficiency has not been at all exaggerated; indeed in many cases the produce of corn for a given number of acres has been reported so small as quite to upset our previously conceived notions.

The sale for Flour has been exceedingly slow throughout the week. The bakers are generally well stocked, and several have made forward purchases earlier, which they have still to receive.

THE CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

Last Tuesday's advices from the Baltic state that the weather had become frosty, and ice had already been formed on many of the rivers; an early closing of the navigation was consequently expected, and the vessels which had not previously completed their cargoes were being loaded as fast as possible, to guard against the risk of being frozen in.

At Danzig business had been nearly brought to a stand: a few vessels were being loaded for Holland, but for England there was hardly any thing being shipped. Prices had remained nominally as before. The setting in of cold weather had improved the condition of the new Wheat.

From Stettin we learn that the shipping season was fast drawing to a close, and that stocks having been reduced into a very narrow compass, holders had demanded full terms.

Rostock advices, of Tuesday, state the deliveries of Grain from the farmers had been on a retail scale, and that stocks on the spot were by no means extensive. The weather was cold, and ice was beginning to form in the harbor; further shipments from thence are therefore not likely to be made. In prices no change had taken place since the previous post day.

From the near continental ports we have also accounts of the setting in of frost. From Hamburg we learn that there was a good deal of floating ice in the Elbe, and that an early interruption of the navigation was expected.

In the Dutch markets business appears to have become quiet, and at Rotterdam, on Monday, Wheat was rather easier to buy than on that day se'nnight.

The reports from France are not quite so dull as they were last week; and at Paris, on Wednesday, Wheat was hardly obtainable on as easy terms as on that day week.

From the Mediterranean ports we learn that no particular alteration had taken place in the value of Wheat.

Letters from Odessa, dated 21st instant, state that stocks had been materially reduced there, and that holders of parcels in warehouse had shown increased firmness. The shipments had been mostly for France and Italy, the portion for Great Britain having been comparatively unimportant.

From Alexandria we learn, under date of 18th ultimo, that the Viceroy had consented to allow of the export of the remainder of the stocks held at that port, amounting in all to 170,000 qrs. of Grain and Pulse; but that the boats from the interior would be stopped at Atfe until the whole of the quantity in port had been shipped, when all export would cease.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables
Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Dec. 24 1853.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Carters, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$2 50; Mercers, \$2 50; Western Reds, \$2; Sweet Potatoes, \$3 50; Cabbages, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$4 50; Red do., \$5; Savoys, \$4 50; Cauliflowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, \$1 50; Broccoli, \$1 25; Onions, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$2 25; do. yellow, \$2; do. red, \$1 75; Parsnips $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 50c.; Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Turnips, white $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 44c.; yellow stone do., 50c.; Ruta Baga, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spinach, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$1; Corn Salad, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket 31c.; Lettuce, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, 75c.; Leeks, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 50c.; Parsley, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Celery $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 75c.; Salsify, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 50c.

FRUITS.—Apples, Newtown Pippins, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$4 50; R. I. Greenings, \$4 50; Baldwins, \$2 50; Spitzenburgs, \$2 25; Swans, \$2 25; Pound Sweets, \$2 50; Pennock Reds, \$2 25; Russets, \$2 25; Seek No Further, \$2 50; Twenty Ounce Pippins, \$2 50; Gilliflowers, \$2; Quinces, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$3 50; Cranberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$6 00; Hickory nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., \$2 75; Chestnuts, \$2 75.

The severity of the weather has prevented the vegetable raisers from bringing their produce to market in large quantities for the last few days. There is very little encouragement held out to them to dispose of their own produce, as no convenient place is set apart for their accommodation. The market stalls are all monopolized by hucksters, and it is considered a great favor for a countryman to be permitted to stand on the market ground, and sell his vegetables from the wagon. They are frequently driven from place to place, till so annoyed, that they are glad to accept almost any price from speculators to get rid of trouble. The vegetables in market to-day were rather inferior in quality; some of the cabbages very poor. Potatoes are rising in price steadily, and lessening in value. Ruta Baga turnips are plentiful, and with parsnips and carrots form a substitute for the potato during the remainder of the season, at least with those who do not feel disposed to pay three dollars a barrel for that uncertain root, with the probability of one-third being more or less imperfect.

APPLES if in the least damaged have suffered during the last few days, large quantities have been thrown into the docks, worthless from rotting. This tends to increase the retail price of good and sound fruit, as the dealer will not suffer the loss if he can avoid it; so that the perfect ones must be sold at an advance to make up for the deficiency.

POULTRY.—The great article in demand this morning was poultry. Heaps of turkeys, geese, and chickens were accumulated at every vacant spot, and met with a ready sale at a considerable advance on last week's prices; wholesale price 8¢ to 10¢ per pound, retail 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 27, 1853.

Owing to the regular market day having been observed as a holiday, the reports for the past week are up to Tuesday, instead of Monday, as heretofore. Next market day will be Tuesday for the same reason.

The market has maintained, if not improved, upon the favorable conditions which have characterized it for the past few weeks, and to-day good beef has been sold higher, perhaps, than at any market during the year. The quality is unquestionably better, the high priced animals are extras, and may be set down as show-beef. The raisers of cattle will do their best for a few weeks to come, to please the admirers of improved cattle, and the general opinion is that some improvement has really been effected. Some persons hint this has been brought about rather by deference to public opinion, than from a true conception of their interests. We will not dispute the point, but rest satisfied that ten and a half cents per pound is a better price for good cattle and more remunerative to the raiser, than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for the miserable specimens of the ox family which have been chronicled at the New-York cattle market during the year now drawing to a close. The decrease in the number of cattle forwarded during the week, and the small supply on hand to-day, in a great measure accounts for the steadiness of the demand at the high prices quoted. The number of cattle reported at the Washington Yards to-day is less by five hundred than that of last week. The weather, though clear, was very cold, and had the effect, we should imagine, of closing the bargains quickly, as very few uninterested individuals were to be seen about the yards; the drovers and butcher's boys made up the crowd, which was smaller than usual.

The number of cattle received for the week ending Dec. 26, and the number in market to-day at the Washington Yards is as follows:

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beoves, 1,533	1,370
Cows, 19	
Sheep and Lambs, 2,127	250
Veals, 232	

Swine,

114

The above were forwarded by the following routes, and from the undermentioned States.

By the Harlem railroad, 142 hogs, 19 cows, 2024 sheep and lambs, and 222 veals.

By the Hudson River railroad, 200 hogs, 102 sheep, and 114 swine.

By the Erie railroad, 300 hogs.

New-York State cattle, forwarded by cars, 236; do. on foot, 86; do. by boats, 90.

From Pennsylvania on foot, 40 do.

From Ohio, on cars, 255 do.

From Connecticut, on foot, 62 do.

From Kentucky, 89 cattle were bought at Albany, and sold by D. ALLERTON, which have not been included in the number for to-day, as they were not received through the regular channel. They were good cattle, averaging upwards of \$90 per head.

From Virginia, on foot, 386 do.

A few more have been received during the day too late to enter into the report.

The prices of beef will stand at a fair average as follows:

Inferior, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Middling to good, 8¢.

Fair beef, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Superior, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Extra and best in market, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Very few animals brought the last mentioned price, and it cannot be considered as a regular figure.

The receipts of stock at the other market places are:

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
BROWNING'S, Sixth street.	
Beoves, 272	a few on hand
Cows, 54	do.
Sheep, 3,336	1,000
CHAMBERLIN'S, Sixth street.	
Cows, 40	very few on hand.
Beoves, 170	do.
CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.	
Beoves, 300	10
Cows and Calves, 25	
Sheep and Lambs, 4,600	500
Veals, 25	6

At Chamberlin's few beoves have been disposed of, and these at from 7 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Cows and calves are not in brisk demand; a few have been sold during the past week at prices varying from \$25 to \$50. There were about a dozen on sale this forenoon, and a few calves.

VEALS.—The veals offered at Forty-fourth st. would average from 5¢ to 7¢ per pound; they would not bear much criticism. A few have been sold at Chamberlin's by Wm. DEHEART, at 6¢.

SHEEP.—At Browning's the stock of sheep is not so large and the market a little heavy. The prices quoted are for sheep \$2 25, \$3, \$4 50 to \$5, and some extras as high as \$14. Lambs, \$1 75, \$2 25, \$3, and a few extras \$5.

At Chamberlin's sheep and lambs are in a little better demand, with a prospect of improvement. From the notes of sales given below by two of the brokers, an idea may be formed of the actual state of the market.

JOHN MORTIMER reports the following:
186 sheep, average price per head, \$4, or about 10¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 189 do., \$3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 101 do., \$4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ —full 10¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 196 do., \$4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —10¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 160 do., \$3 75—10¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 29 do., \$1 50; 105 do., \$2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ —full 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$3 25—10¢; 32 lambs, \$1 54; 126 sheep, \$2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ —about 9¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

He reports the sale of four sheep, raised by ELITHAN GAZEL, of Dutchess Co., and sold for \$67. They will weigh about 400 pounds in the mutton; the best of the four, a Cotswold wether, weighed 228 pounds mutton: the others are not quite as large. Mutton in Washington market is selling at from 6 to 10¢ per pound; and lambs by the carcass, 8 to 11¢; good sheep are in demand at fair prices.

WM. DEHEART has sold the following lots at the prices quoted, copied from his sales' book: 40 sheep from Warren co., N. J., \$4 25; 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4 50; 24 Lambs $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2 35; 95 Sheep $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4 50; 12 sheep, \$7; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4; 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4 25; 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2 25; 12 lambs $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2 50; 178 lambs $\frac{1}{2}$ \$3 75; 64 sheep $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4 25; 35 lambs $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4; 135 sheep $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4 62 $\frac{1}{2}$; 164 sheep $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4 44.

The number of sheep on hand at this market place is small.

SWINE.—We have no variation to note in the price of swine; the 114 shoats reported by Mr. A. M. Allerton, sold for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound. The wholesale price of dressed carcasses on board the North River market boats is 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cents, and for retailing 7¢ by the single carcass.

POULTRY has been supplied to the various markets in such quantities as to affect materially the rates of other meats, and has commanded unusually high prices the past week.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashea.				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	\$ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	—	—
Beeswax.				
American Yellow.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	27	@	28
Bristles.				
American, Gray and White.....	40	@	45	—
Coal.				
Liverpool Orrel.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron,	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	@ 12
Scotch.....	7	@	—	—
Sidney.....	7 75	@	8	—
Pictou.....	6 50	@	7	—
Anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2,000 lb.	6 50	@	7
Cotton.				
	Atlantic	Florida	Other Gulf	Ports.
Inferior.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good ord.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good mid.....	10 @ 11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12
Mid. fair to fair.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12
Fully fr. to good fr.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12
Good and fine.....	@	@	@	@
Cotton Bagging.				
Gunny Cloth.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
American Kentucky.....	—	@	—	—
Dundee.....	—	@	—	—
Feathers.				
Live Geese, prime.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	48	@	50
Flax.				
Jersey.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	8	@	9
Flour and Meal.				
Sour.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	6 25	@	6 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superfine No. 2.....	6 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	6 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	
State, common brands.....	6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7	—
State, Straight brand.....	7	@	—	—
State, favorite brands.....	7 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Western, mixed do.....	7	@	7 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	7 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Michigan, fancy brands.....	6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7	—
Ohio, common to good brands.....	6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7	—
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	7	@	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ohio, fancy brands.....	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ohio, extra brands.....	7 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	7	@	7 75	
Genesee, fancy brands.....	7	@	7 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Genesee, extra brands.....	7 25	@	7 25	
Canada, (in bond).....	6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7	—
Brandywine.....	7 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 25	
Georgetown.....	7 25	@	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Petersburgh City.....	7 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 25	
Richmond Country.....	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Alexandria.....	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 25	
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	7 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rye Flour.....	5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	5 25	
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 75	@	3 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	—	—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ punch.	18 50	@	—
Grain.				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	1 75	@	1 81
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 70	@	1 78	
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 68	@	1 74	
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 67	@	1 72	
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 73	@	1 76	
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 54	@	1 60	
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 57	@	1 60	
Rye, Northern.....	1 08	@	1 09	
Corn, Unsound.....	78	@	79	
Corn, Round Yellow.....	75	@	80	
Corn, Round White.....	80	@	82	
Corn, Southern White.....	80	@	82	
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	76	@	82	
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	78	@	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Corn, Western Mixed.....	80	@	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@	—	—
Barley.....	81	@	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oats, River and Canal.....	50	@	52	
Oats, New-Jersey.....	48	@	49	
Oats, Western.....	51	@	53	
Oats, Penna.....	48	@	50	
Oats, Southern.....	45	@	46	
Peas, Black-eyed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	2 75	@	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas, Canada.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	—
Beans, White.....	1 50	@	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hay, for shipping:				
North River, in bales.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	65	@	70
Hemp.				
Russia, clean.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	285	@	300
Russia, Outshot.....	—	@	—	—
Manilla.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	—
Sisal.....	10	@	—	—
Sunn.....	6	@	—	—
Italian.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	240	@	—
Jute.....	182 50	@	185	
American, Dew-rotted.....	170	@	175 50	
American, do., Dressed.....	180	@	220	
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@	—	—
Provisions.				
Beef, Mess, Country.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	8 50	@	11
Beef, Prime, Country.....	5 50	@	5 75	
Beef, Mess, City.....	13	@	13 25	
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	@	16 50	
Beef, Prime, City.....	6 25	@	6 50	
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	—	@	13 50	
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ tee.	21	@	24
Pork, Mess, Western.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	13 50	@	13 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork, Prime, Western.....	11 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	11 25	
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 50	@	—	—
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@	19	
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	—
Hams, Pickled.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	—	—
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	13	@	—
Beef, Smoked.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, Orange County.....	20	@	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Butter, Ohio.....	10	@	13	

Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16	@	19
Butter, Canada.....	11	@	12½
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	7½	@	9½

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 ton	@	3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@	3 62½

Salt.

Turkey Island.....	3 bush.	@	48
St. Martin's.....	—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	3 sack, 1 10	@	1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½	@	1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined.....	3 ton	@	8
Crude, East India.....	7	@	7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5	@	5½

Seeds.

Clover.....	3 lb.	@	11½
Timothy, Mowed.....	3 tce. 14	@	17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough.....	3 bush.	@	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@	—

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	3 lb.	@	—
New-Orleans.....	4	@	6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½	@	6
Porto Rico.....	4½	@	6½
Havana, White.....	7½	@	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@	7½
Manilla.....	5½	@	7
Brazil White.....	5	@	7
Brazil, Brown.....	5	@	7
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	9½	@	—
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9½	@	—
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½	@	—
do. (A) Crushed.....	9	@	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@	—

Tobacco.

Virginia.....	3 lb.	@	—
Kentucky.....	5½	@	9½
Mason County.....	6½	@	11
Maryland.....	—	@	—
St. Domingo.....	12	@	16
Cuba.....	18½	@	23½
Yara.....	40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	@	1
Florida Wrappers.....	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½	@	15

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	3 lb.	@	11½
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Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeced.....	3 lb.	@	53
American, Full-blood Merino.....	46	@	48
American ¾ and ¾ Merino.....	42	@	45
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	38	@	40
Extra, Pulled.....	46	@	48
Superfine, Pulled.....	42	@	44
No. 1, Pulled.....	38	@	40

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE. ONE SITUATED in Orange county, N.Y., near Newburgh, and containing 120 acres. The other situated in Broome county, N.Y., on the banks of the Susquehanna river, 2 miles from Kirkwood depot on the Erie Railroad, and containing 300 acres. For further particulars apply to EDWARD WAIT, Montgomery, Orange county, N.Y. 16*

UNIVERSITY OF ALBANY.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.—E. S. CARR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and its applications to Agriculture and the Useful Arts.

F. E. DAKIN, Instructor in Analytical Chemistry. This Department of the University, having been permanently established, a spacious Laboratory will be opened for the reception of Students, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next. There will be a Course of Instruction in Practical and Analytical Chemistry, and a Course of Lectures on the applications of Chemistry to Agriculture and the Manufacturing Arts, continuing during a term of three months. The Laboratory will be open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Lectures will be delivered in the evening, and will be free of charge. For Laboratory Instruction, \$20 per term, or \$10 per month, for a shorter period. Students will be charged with breakage and the Chemicals they consume. Students will also have access to the State Agricultural and Geological collections. Analysis of Soils, Ores, Mineral Waters, &c., made on reasonable terms.

Address Prof. E. S. CARR, at Albany, or either of the following gentlemen: LUTHER TUCKER, office Albany Cultivator; Hon. B. P. JOHNSON, State Agricultural Rooms; Dr. J. H. ARMSBY, 669 Broadway. 14-17

BERKSHIRE BOAR FOR SALE.—THE ABOVE ANIMAL is one year old, well bred, and fine of his kind. 14-16* EDWARD WAIT, Montgomery, Orange Co., N.Y.

SHEPHERD DOGS OF THE SCOTCH COLLIE BREED for sale. A fine pair of these, (male and female,) of pure blood, two months old, may be had for \$20 or separately at \$10 a piece. Apply to EDWARD REMENT, Factoryville, Staten Island. 14-16*

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—cheaper than ever, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 81 Fulton street, New-York. A very large assortment of all qualities and sizes; also a splendid assortment of fashionable goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. Also India rubber clothing and furnishing goods. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 2-30 J. VANDERBILT, 81 Fulton street.

WANTED.—A SHEPHERD ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE and management of Sheep. A Scotchman would be preferred. Apply to RICH. S. FAY, Esq., Boston, Mass. 13-16*

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—YALE COLLEGE. THE course of THIRTY LECTURES will commence January 9th, 1884, and continue two months and a half. Fee, \$10. A special course in analysis, with which the student may fully occupy his time, will accompany the lectures. Address J. A. PORTER, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, New-Haven, Ct. N. B. Analyses of Ores, Soils, Mineral Waters, &c., made, and instruction given in general analysis. 12-17

FARM FOR SALE.—THE FARM LATELY OWNED AND occupied by Richard Dey, deceased, situated on the eastern bank of Seneca Lake, in the township of Fayette, county of Seneca, and State of New-York. It contains about 128 acres of very fertile and finely situated land, not an inch of which but what is capable of tillage. It slopes gently to the lake, and is in full sight of and only seven miles from the beautiful town of Geneva. Adjoining is the premium farm of Andrew Foster, Esq. Fifty acres are in wood, eight acres are in orchard of superior grafted fruits, and the balance in pasture and grain. The buildings consist of a plain farm house in good repair, and also good barns, sheds, workshops, carriage-house, chicken-houses, and granary. There is a good well of water and a running spring.

This farm is offered low to close an estate. The price, \$50 per acre, and the terms of payment can be made to suit almost any purchaser. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, 74 Cortlandt st., New-York. 10-22* or CHAS. A. COOK, Esq., Pres. of the Bank of Geneva.

MILITARY GOODS.—JAMES H. LENT, SUCCESSOR TO Andrew M. Shiers, 131 Fulton street, between William and Nassau, manufacturer of all kinds of military caps, saddles, saddle-cloths; holsters, bridles, and plumes of all kinds made to order. Military companies about changing their uniforms, or new companies about forming, supplied with samples of the newest patterns, at the shortest notice, from the oldest place of the kind in the city. 2-16

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA-Pootra, and Malay fowl, 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y. -208*

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

1. Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. 2. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements. 3. Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use. 4. Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

5. Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

6. Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street. 1-17

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 1-17

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street. 1-17

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-invented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st. 1-17

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 1-17

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 10 1/4, 11 1/4, 12 1/4, 14, 15, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

BURRALL'S PRIZE REAPERS FOR THE CALIFORNIA Market—strong, simple, and reliable. Warranted of the best material and workmanship, expressly for that market. Made and sold cheap for cash by THOMAS D. BURRALL, Geneva, Ontario Co., and by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y. 1-17

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS, Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A NEW and valuable invention; will harvest 8 to 12 acres in the best manner. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street. 1-17

REES & HOYT, PREMIUM PATENT RIVETED STRETCH-ed Leather Band Manufacturers, 37 Spruce street, New York. 2-30

COWS WANTED.—TWO COWS, FRESH MILK, and warranted to give twenty quarts per day, and to hold their milk well. They must be gentle and orderly, and not over six years old. No matter what the breed is. Please name lowest price. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st., N.Y. 2-30

CLOTHING.

PEREGO & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEAL-ERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, 61 Nassau street, New-York. 2-19

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DR. CHARLES S. ROWELL, NO. 11 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York, confines his attention to the practice of Dentistry, in all its various branches. The improvements which he has introduced have rendered these Teeth perfect for speech, mastication, and natural appearance. Premium incorruptible Artificial Gum Teeth.—These teeth have won the admiration of all who have seen them, and the warm approval and recommendation of all who have used or worn them. CHARLES S. ROWELL, No. 11 Chambers street. 2-30

DR. WM. S. LATSON, SURGEON AND MECHANIC Dentist, Office 375 Broadway, four doors from the corner of White street, New-York, where all operations in the line of his profession will be attended to in a manner creditable to himself, and entirely satisfactory to his patrons, both in regard to charges and services rendered. Persons who wish to inquire are referred to Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., 116 Ninth street; Rev. C. M. Jameson, Second avenue, near Fifth st.; Rev. J. O. Guildin, 123 Livingston st., New-York; and Rev. J. Froudt, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J. 7-19

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NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE Fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements of all kinds; Field and Garden Seeds, in great variety; No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Bone-dust, Plaster of Paris, Pondrotte, &c. R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 1-17

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MAN-ure.—100 tons Paterson's Improved, skillfully made of the best materials, and for sale at lowest rates, by HARKELL, MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manures, Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street. 1-31

PERUVIAN GUANO.—RECEIVED PER SHIP OCEAN Queen, first quality Peruvian Guano. No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime constantly on hand. Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds—the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, N. Y.

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AMOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, No. 76 East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-27

BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, TWEN-ty-fourth street, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. 1-34 A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

FAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—F & G have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messengers and Abdalla horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

HAIR RESTORERS, &c.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—READ IT.—WE HAVE MADE one, and for sale, a wash called HAIR RESTORATION, which we will warrant to restore the grey hair of any one, old or young, to their natural color; and entirely prevent the hair from falling off. Price \$1. A word to the wise, &c. No puffing and no humbug. KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, 341 Broadway, up stairs. 7-19

A GREAT AND IMPORTANT END ACCOMPLISHED.—Van Deusen's Improved Wapene is now confidently and generally offered by the inventor, as one of the best modern specifics for the Improvement, Health, and Beauty of the Human Hair. Its faithful application will, on the head of Baldness, reproduce a fine and entirely new growth, and convert that which is gray to its natural and primitive color. This desirable change is effected by the action of the improved Wapene on the roots or fibres, thereby aiding nature in restoring those healthy functions indispensable to the life and beauty of the Hair. This invaluable article consists altogether of vegetable infusions, and is entirely free from all mineral acids and alcoholic agency. As an article for the Toilet, also, this preparation is without a rival, cleansing the head from Dandruff and Scurf, and affording an efficacious remedy for nervous and constitutional headaches. Sold by the inventor at the GENERAL DEPOT, 123 CHAMBERS ST., and by the principal Druggists of New-York and Brooklyn Cities, and those of the United States generally. 1-17

WIGS AND TOUPES.—MEDHURST & HEARD'S NEWLY invented Gossamer Wigs, Scalps, and Toupees, are far in advance of all others offered to the public. They are made of the best natural curled hair, inserted singly, so as to defy the closest inspection to detect them from a natural head of hair. Best assortment of Wigs, Half-Wigs, Toupees, Braids of long hair, Ringlets, Frisettes, &c., which, for price and quality, are unequalled. The trade supplied wholesale. Call and judge for yourselves. 27 Maiden Lane. 1-16

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. An eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-49

HORTICULTURAL.

RASPBERRY PLANTS OF THE PURE RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand. NATHANIEL HALLOCK, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.—P. S. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for packing. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, will receive prompt attention. 1-31

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-59

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UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—THREE YEARS AGO THE Baking Powder manufactured by EUGENE R. DURKEE was known only to a small circle of his acquaintances, but its real worth, and the perseverance of its proprietor, has won for it world-wide celebrity, and in every city, town and village throughout this country its name is a familiar household word. To the trade nothing more saleable or profitable is offered. Principal office, 133 Water street, New York. For sale by grocers generally. 6-18

CHIMNEY TOPS, MADE BY THE GARNKIRK COMPANY. Encaustic Tiles for floors, Vases and Statuary for lawns and gardens, &c., for sale by 4-21 MILLER, COATES & YOUNG, 279 Pearl street.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS, READ!—THE ATTENTION of those interested is respectfully invited to the extensive and valuable assortment of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, and Feather, now offered for approval and sale by M. WILLARD, 150 Chatham street, corner of Mulberry street. The quality of this stock, it is confidently asserted, cannot be excelled; and, as it is the determination of the advertiser to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any dealer in the city, he solicits the visits of the public. 2-18

GREAT BARGAINS IN FEATHERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., at CRAWBURY'S, 353 Grand street, second door east of Essex street, cheap upholstery and feather store. The attention of families about purchasing is respectfully invited to the large and beautiful assortment of beds, mattresses, palliasses, bedsteads, cots, &c., all of which have been purchased at low cash prices, and will be sold at such prices as to make it an inducement for all to call and examine the above stock previous to making their purchases. Goods sent to any part of the city, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg, free of cartage. Old beds and mattresses renovated and made over. 4-16 353 Grand street, second door east of Essex street.

IRON BEDSTEADS VS. BEDBUGS!—500 IRON BEDSTEADS, which fold to occupy the space of a chair, 500 Iron Settees, proof against Yankee's knives. Iron Chairs, Iron Hat Stands, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Furniture, bronzed in a most beautiful manner. All kinds of Iron Fence and Verandah Work, made at very low rates. G. MAUBER, Manufacturer, 178 William street, between Beekman and Spruce, N. Y. 2-26

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.—SIMPSON & CO., No. 59 Canal street, Importers and Manufacturers, respectfully invite the attention of old and young housekeepers to their stock of new goods, viz., Ivory Handle Cutlery, Fine Trays Plated, Britannia and Enamel Ware, Plain and Plain Tin Ware, Fire Sets, Shovels, Coal Hods, &c. Also Meat Safes, Clothes Horses, Tubs, Pails, Brooms and Baskets. Persons about purchasing a new outfit will find it to their interest to call. Prices low and goods delivered free of expense. (2-20) SIMPSON & CO., No. 59 Canal st.

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N. & J. BROWN, PAPER-HANGING, BORDER AND BAND box Importing and Manufacturing Warehouse, Nos. 53 Canal, and 61 Lispenard streets, N. Y. Constantly on hand Band-boxes by the bale. Also, Grate Aprons, a large assortment. Rooms prepared in the best manner, at short notice. 2-14

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HOPKINS & BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in French Window and Plate Glass, 61 Barclay st., N. Y. 4-21

HOUSE FURNISHING AND MECHANICS' HARDWARE.—M. DA COSTA & CO. offer for sale all articles in the above line cheap for cash. All articles warranted, exchanged or taken back. No. 206 Chatham street, opposite Division street, N. Y. 6-31

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BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED in 1824. Offices—No. 45 Fulton, upper corner of Front street, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall street, New York.

This Company have their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a surplus of \$30,000, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

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FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF ONEIDA, CAPITAL \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, AGENT, 78 Broadway.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND GOLD PENS, SILVER AND Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, etc., at unprecedented low prices.

WATCHES, fine gold, as low as \$20. WATCHES, silver coin, as low as \$10. And all other articles cheap in proportion. Our motto is, "Rapid sales and small profits." Watches, Jewelry, Gold Pens, &c., repaired and warranted, at much less than the usual prices. WILMARTH & FARNAM, Watch Makers and Practical Manufacturing Jewelers, 202 Bowery, N. Y. 9-21

MASSACHUSETTS IRON WORKS.—HOOPER, THACHER & CO., Wrought and Cast Iron Railings, Balconies, Verandahs, &c., 352 Broadway, New York.—Iron Work of every description. Factory, corner Newark and Meadow streets, Hoboken. 2-17

LIVERY STABLES.

NORTHUP & POST'S DROVE AND SALE STABLES, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New York. The subscribers, formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stable, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new fire-proof brick stables, capable of holding 300 horses, directly opposite the Bull's Head Hotel, and by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of that patronage which they so strongly solicit. New York, April 1st, 1853. N. POST, N. B.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. 1-34

CONCKLY & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65 Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, (office on Twenty-fourth street), New York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

MACHINERY, PATENTS, &c.

M. J. FAMBACH & GALVAGNI, MANUFACTURERS of Fancy Leather Goods for Ladies Ornaments, Work-boxes, and Stationers. No. 14 North William street, N. Y. 6-18

AMERICAN STEEL WORKS.—SAWS AND FILES.—SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, Saw and File Manufacturer, Depot No. 8 Liberty street, offers for sale, on favorable terms, in quantities to suit— 1-20

Extra C. S. warranted Circular Saws, from 4 to 72 inches in diameter. C. S. warranted Muly Mill Saws. do. do. Mill and Gang Saws. do. do. Cross-cut and Tenon Saws. do. and extra C. S. warranted Pit Saws. do. do. do. Spring, Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws.

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English Saw Screws. Bright cotter-eyed Vices. English Bastard and Mill Saw Files. Saws and Files promptly made to order, and old Files recut. 2-19

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS Chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York. 1-1

ENGINEERING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish specifications, estimates, plans in general and detail, of steamships, steamboats, propellers, high and low-pressure engines, boilers, and machinery of every description. Broker in steam-vessels, machinery, boilers, &c. General Agent for ASHROFF'S Steam Gauge; Allen and Noyes' Metallic Self-adjusting Conical Packing, Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge; Roebbling's Patent Wire Rope for hoisting and steering purposes, &c., &c. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, 64 Broadway. 2-16

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO., Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel. New York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street. Boston, J. B. Taft, 21 Doane street. Philadelphia, E. Frith, 42 Commerce street. New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

LEATHER HOSE FOR THE CROTON WATER, FIRE EN- gines, Ships, Steamboats, Factories, &c. Suction Hose, Fire Buckets, Leather, Copper, and Brass Pipes, Couplings, Copper and Tinned Rivets, always on hand and for sale by JOHN H. BOWIE & CO., Hose Manufacturers, 25 Ferry street, New York. 1-20

FRENCH BURR, ESOPUS AND COLOGNE MILL-STONES, Mill Irons and Machinery of every description, at the Columbian Foundry, 45 Duane street. 1-20

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York. 2-1

DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, CISTERN and Well Pumps, Ship and Fire Engines, Copper-riveted Hose of all sizes, Hose Couplings, Cast Iron Foundations, &c. These Pumps, from their construction, and little liability to disorder, are well calculated for factories, mines, railroad water-stations, breweries, san works, steamboats, water boats, family purposes, hot liquids, &c. I also manufacture to order Village Fire Engines, with Double-acting Lift and Force Pump, light, easily handled, and worked by few men. The same pumps may be arranged as a stationary Engine, or to supply other Engines. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. The Cistern and Force Pumps are so arranged that they will not freeze if placed out-doors. They are made of cast iron in part. 2-22 G. B. FARNAM, 34 Cliff street.

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SODA-WATER APPARATUS.—WILLIAM GEE, MACHIN- ist and Brass Finisher, also, manufacturer of the Premium Self-acting Generators and Bolting Machines, at the Soda-Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 58 Fulton street, 3d floor, New York. Draught Tubes, Bottle Moulds, Generators, Coolers in Tubs, Force Pumps, Model Making, Copper Fountains, Gasometers, 1-18 Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

MANUFACTURES.

BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ MACHINE MANUFACTUR- ing Company, No. 6 Wall street, New York. Are prepared to execute orders with dispatch. H. A. V. POST, Secretary. 7-19

BROADWAY WIRE WORKS.—WINTERBURN & SILK- WORTH, 430 Broadway, New York. Manufacturers of Bird Cages of every pattern and quality; Saws, Wire-Fencing, Flower-Stands and Trainers, Wire Show-Frames, Refrigerators, Sieves, Riddles, and Screens; as also Wire Cloths of every gauge, which they offer to the public at liberal prices, and guarantee them as superior quality and make. The great success they have met with in their business leads them to believe that their efforts to please are appreciated. 2-18

THE "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING," MADE BY THE Atlantic Railing Works, combines great beauty, strength, and cheapness. It is a wrought iron framework, connected by ornamental cast iron ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the wire railing, or heavy and solid like the cast iron. Railings for Steps, Streets, Offices, Cemeteries, &c. also, Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by GEORGE FOSTER, 338 Broadway, corner of Walker street, who is the only one authorized to sell this description of railing.

PORTABLE FORGES.—REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, successor of E. Flagler, and sole manufacturer of Queen's patent portable Forge and Bellows, respectfully gives notice that he has removed his depot for the sale of said Forges to No. 210 Water street, (directly opposite his old location,) where, by the long-attested superiority of this portable Forge over all others for the use of blacksmiths, machinists, jewelers, dentists, copper-smiths, shipping, quarries, public works, &c., &c., he hopes to retain a continuance of past patronage. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water street. 2-23

RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that is not only economical, but combines more conveniences for boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Also, the Etna Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to 2-40 A. MCPHERSON, No. 233 1/2 Water street.

LIGHT CARRIAGES.—ISAAC FORD, COACH AND LIGHT Carriage-Maker, 116 Elizabeth street, New York, has constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, built under his personal superintendence, in the very best manner, and of the very best materials. Carriages from his establishment are now running in England, France, Canada, and throughout the United States. Carriages will be built to order at very short notice, of any pattern, and on the most reasonable terms. 1-21 ISAAC FORD, 116 Elizabeth street, New York.

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HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENE INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight street.—This establishment having been enlarged by the addition of the double house adjoining, can now accommodate about one hundred persons. Special arrangements for the mechanical and surgical treatment of female diseases. R. D. TRALL, Proprietor. Dr. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant. 2-13

THE DAY OF STARTLING DISCOVERIES HAS LONG passed away. The time has been when a person professing to eradicate disease, inherent in the system, would be a subject of persecution and ignominy. When, therefore, we announce that the celebrated Dr. Brown, of 147 Grand street, of this city, actually performs this miracle, we do not expect to draw largely upon the credulity of our readers.

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Safflowers—15 bales Argols—200,000 lbs.

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And a full supply of all the above.

3-20

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT has been used

quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great

Southern, Eastern, and Western Express, for curing galls,

chafes, scratches, sprains, and bruises, and it has proved very

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Broadway, New York, and St. Louis, Mo.

2-18

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—SARGENT & CO.'s Celebrated American Chancal-

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ague, liver complaints, bilious complaints, loss of appetite,

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Smith, Hempstead, L. I.

2-19

SARGENT & CO. Proprietors, 81 Old Slip, N. Y.

EYE-SIGHT.—E. S. FRANKS, SPECTACLE-MAKER, 52

Bowery (Third Floor, over the Brewery.) Or, on the

to the New York Eye Hospital and Eye Infirmary, adjusts his

Improved Spectacles to Weak Sight with unerring accuracy,

at a low price, and changes them without further charge, if

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Dr. Dixon, Editor of the Scalpel.

2-24

PAINTS, DRUGS, AND PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL

KINDS.—D. SARFATY, Commission Merchant, General

Importer, and Dealer in Paints, Drugs, &c., No. 176 Water

street, (near Burling Slip.) Constantly on hand and for sale

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Paris green, dry and in oil.

Chrome Yellow, do. do.

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and on more liberal terms than any other house of the kind

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2-20

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has removed to New-York, and taken rooms at 483 Broadway,

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Eruptions on the Skin.

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DR. GILBERT invites Physicians to send patients they deem

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remedies. Office hours, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

1-17

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REFORM BOOK STORE.—THE FOLLOWING IMPORT-

ant works on Physiological and Social Science, are pub-

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York:

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fidential treatise on the Structure, Functions, Conditions,

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1-21

THE EAR.—A. S. HEATH, M. D. AURIST AND OCUL-

ist, devotes his attention from 10 to 3, to the treatment

of deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, sore

throats, and all diseases producing deafness and blindness,

of which scrofula ranks first. Office, 40 Howard street, first door

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(Between Hudson and West Broadway.) The subscriber

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HARRIS, EVANS & CO.

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SCRIPTIONS, Pure Holland Gin, Superior Old Jamaica

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1-22

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2-27

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